DAILY REPORT

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MESSAGE, PRESS COMMENT MARK GREEK NATIONAL DAY

Lleshi Greetings to Tsatsos

AU242107 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 24 Mar 80 AU

[Telegram from Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, to Konstandinos Tsatsos, president of the Hellenic Republic]

[Text] On the occasion of Greece's independence holiday, on behalf of the Albanian people, the People's Assembly Presidium and myself, it is my pleasure to send you greetings and best wishes for the prosperity of the Greek people and your personal happiness. I hope that the good relations between our two peoples and countries will continue to develop in the future.

Paper on Friendship

AU251105 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 25 Mar 80 AU

["Historic Event for the Greek People--On Occasion of 159th Anniversary of the Independence"--ATA headline]

[Text] TIRANA, March 25 (ATA)--Under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes an article which reads:

In the history of the Greek people, March 25 constitutes a marked event. On the 25th of March 1821, they were liberated from the long Ottoman occupation. This was achieved as a result of the struggles and efforts of the Greek people for freedom and national independence, against the foreign occupiers.

Historical facts show that the Albanian and the Greek peoples, as peoples of two neighbouring countries, have supported one another, have fought and have shed their blood together for their freedom and independence, both in the far past and in the modern times. Our two peoples fought together and made great sacrifices against the savage and barbarous enemies, such as the Italian fascist aggressors and the German Nazis. The friendship between our two peoples has been strengthened in the common struggle against the same enemies.

The Albanian people have always nurtured and nurture sentiments of sincere friendship for the fraternal Greek people and their desire has been and is for the development and strengthening of the friendship and relations between the two countries, based on the principle of the policy of good neighbourliness, the observation of territorial integrity, sovereignty and national independence, non-interference in the internal affairs of one another, equality and mutual benefit. Such a thing serves not only the interests of the two peoples of our neighbouring countries, but it is, at the same time, to the advantage of peace and security in the Balkan Peninsula.

On the foundation of the consistent principled policy of the PSR of Albania in its relations with the states geographically round its border there has been and is the good neighbourliness which responds to the mutual interest of the peoples. Comrade Enver Hoxha has said: "We Albanians live and will live in friendship with the peoples of all the world and in particular with the neighbouring peoples". Our people have wanted and want to have relations of good neighbourliness with the Greek people, expressing in this way their conviction that the Greek people, too, stand for this friendship.

The exchanges of the reciprocal visits by trade and cultural delegations and groups, by artistic ensembles, etc, have served the better acquaintance of the two peoples and the promotion of friendship between them. The possibilities have been created so as to take further steps on this road of mutual interest of the two neighbouring peoples. Life has proved that the good neighbourliness is beneficial for both peoples, only the common enemies of the Albanian and the Greek peoples, of all the Balkan freedom-loving peoples etc, are not in favour of the development of the good relations between the Albanian and Greek neighbouring peoples. Reality testifies that the Balkan Peninsula is one of the regions of rivalry for hegemony and expansion between the superpowers, which, in order to fulfil their fiendish aims, are hatching up intrigues and plots. But, the peoples of the Balkans, who threaten no one, do not fear the threats just as they do not fear, but know how to successfully cope with the aggressive war which the others might conduct. The Greek people well know that no harm has come and will ever come to them from the Albanian people and the territory of PSR of Albania.

On the occasion of national day of Greece, the Albanian people convey to the Greek people warm greetings and wish them successes in the preservation and strengthening of their country's independence, for prosperity and progress, expressing at the same time the desire that the friendly relations between our two countries develop continously.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1980 SIGNED WITH AUSTRIA

AU212018 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 21 Mar 80 AU

[Text] A trade protocol for 1980 was signed today in Vienna between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Federal Republic of Austria. The protocol was signed on the Albanian side by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Muzafer Ahmati and on the Austrian side by (Maximilian Firbl), counselor of the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The signing was attended by members of both delegations, as well as by Musin Kroi, ambassador of the People's Republic of Albania to Austria.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURN FROM IRAQ--The delegation of the Albanian Women's Union [AWU] led by Zenepe Topi, secretary of the AWU General Council, returned home from Iraq on 26 March. It attended the Ninth Conference of the General Federation of Iraqi Women. The delegation was met at the airport by Hatixhe Katro, secretary of the AWU General Council. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 26 Mar 80 AU]

FIER-ELBASAN GAS PIPELINE--In addition to their normal tasks, the construction and assembly workers of the Elbasan metallurgical combine are also engaged in the construction of a gas pipeline stretching from Fier to the combine. Divided in two groups, they have undertaken the construction of a 42-km stretch between Fier Shegan in Lushnje District to the metallurgical combine. Meanwhile, in Lushnje District 8,000 workers and cooperativists have undertaken a mass action for the construction of the section of the pipeline that will pass through this district covering a distance of 16.8 km. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 22 Mar 80 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV CONTINUES TALKS IN INDIA

AU262054 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 26 Mar 80 AU

[Text] The official talks between Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and his Indian counterpart N. Rao continued today. Bilateral relations were discussed and it was established that they were developing successfully in the political, economic and cultural spheres. Measures were also outlined for their further deepening. On the Indian side, the Bulgarian consistent and constructive policy of creating and maintaining good neighborly relations on the Balkan Peninsula was highly appraised. Petur Mladenov has also met Mohammad Hidayatullah, vice president of India, with whom he had a friendly talk.

The Indian minister of external affairs later gave a dinner in honor of the Bulgarian visitor. In his toast, the Indian foreign minister said the present visit is an important moment in the development of Bulgarian-Indian friendship and bilateral cooperation. He also emphasized Bulgaria's role in the process of detente in Europe and pointed out the need for its further development. He said there were no problems in Bulgarian-Indian relations and emphasized the presence of favorable prospects for the further development of all-round cooperation.

In his toast, Petur Mladenov emphasized India's contribution to strengthening peace, security and understanding among peoples. Touching on the international situation, he said we have witnessed a broad offensive launched by the forces of imperialism and hegemony against peace and detente as well as efforts to bring back the times of the cold war. In conclusion, the Bulgarian foreign minister recalled Comrade Todor Zhivkov's words that Bulgaria's principled path is directed to consolidating and deepening the process of detente, and to peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems.

TALKS WITH NICARAGUAN DELEGATION END; AGREEMENTS SIGNED

AU261822 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 26 Mar 80 AU

[Text] The official Bulgarian-Nicaraguan talks ended at the Boyana Residence this afternoon. Certain topical international problems, issues connected with the further development of Bulgarian-Nicaraguan relations and ties between the BCP and the Sandinist National Liberation Front were discussed.

Following the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, some documents were signed; a cooperation plan between the BCP and the Sandinist National Liberation Front, a protocol on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries, a cooperation plan between the ministries of foreign affairs, a trade agreement, an agreement on cooperation in agriculture, food industry and utilization of water resources, a veterinarian and medical convention, a cultural agreement, and a plan on cultural and scientific cooperation. Aleksandur Lilov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Andrey Lukanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Kiril Zarev, ministers and the members of the Nicaraguan delegation, attended the signing ceremony.

Official Dinner

AU262059 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Tonight the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers gave an official dinner in honor of the delegation of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV TO VISIT KUWAIT 29 MARCH

AU261830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 26 Mar 80 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Kuwait, Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs will pay an official visit to Kuwait 29-31 March.

NEWSPAPERS MARK GREECE'S NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU251035 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 25 Mar 80 AU

["Goodneighborliness, Friendship, Cooperation"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 25 (BTA)--Under the above heading RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries an editorial on the occasion of Greece's National Day--Independence Day.

The daily reads: "Bulgaro-Greek relations as relations oftwo adjacent countries have passed through various stages during the centuries. History has taught us, however, that only goodneighbourliness and friendship are of common interest and mutual benefit. It is really this kind of relations we are enjoying now and they are the fruit of our common understanding to live in peace, mutual respect and goodneighbourly cooperation".

Reviewing Bulgaro-Greek contacts, the party organ notes the contribution of the leaders of the two countries Todor Zhivkov and Konstandinos Karamalis to their continuing expanding. The article shows the high appreciation of the document signed last year: "Coordinated Directions for Furthering the Economic Cooperation Between Bulgaria and Greece up to 1985", providing for joint activity in the field of industrial joint production, transport and communications, hydroeconomy, power engineering and tourism.

Noting the constructive nature of Bulgaro-Greek relations in recent years, OTECHESTVEN FRONT editorializes: "The striving of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is to turn the Balkan Peninsula into a zone of lasting peace and stability, to live in an atmosphere of trust, in close friendship with all her neighbours. We are steadily marching towards this goal".

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME points out: "There are no disputes between Bulgaria and Greece, and mutual contacts develop on the principles of equality, respect and non-interference in the domestic affairs. By activating their relations of goodneighbourliness, the two countries are greatly contributing to the consolidating of peace, security and cooperation in the Balkans, for further development of detente in Europe in the spirit of the Final Act of Helsinki".

COOPERATIVNO SELO also writes about the fruitful effect of Bulgaro-Greek relations on the political climate in the Balkans.

LEADERS ATTEND MILEV 100TH BRITHDAY CELEBRATION

AU261946 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Mar 80 AU

[Summary] A celebration marking the 100th birthday anniversary of Yordan Milev, a veteran of the trade union and the worker's and revolutionary movement in Bulgaria was held in Sofia tonight. "Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Georgi Atanasov, Misho Mishev and Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, attended the celebration in the Georgi Kirkov Hall."

Georgi Dzhgarov read a State Council decree on presenting the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Yordan Milev--The oldest communist in the world. "Comrade Todor Zhivkov presented the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Yordan Milev and cordially embraced him."

Following that, Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, read a BCP Central Committee greetings message to Milev emphasizing that all communists, the Bulgarian workers class and all working people were proud of Yordan Milev.

"Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary and chairman ofthe Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, delivered a speech expressing the deep gratitude and respect of the Bulgarian public for Yordan Milev, for his revolutionary work and rich path of life." A WFTU greetings message to Yordan Milev was also read.

ZHIVKOV LETTER MARKS CHUDOMIR BIRTHDAY

AU241026 [Editorial Report--AU] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 22 March carries on page 1 a 400-word letter by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to the participants in the 21 March festive meeting marking the 90th birthday of the humorist Chudomir. The letter stresses the importance of humor in general and of Chudomir's stories in particular,"which obtained their real evaluation and nigh recognition after the historic April Plenum of the BCP Central Committee."

Listing Chudomir among Bulgaria's most famous writers, Zhivkov cites the writer as an example of creativity and public service.

BRIEFS

SOCIALIST TU CONFERENCE--Sofia, March 13 (BTA)--A conference of the secretaries in charge of organizational mass work and the leaders of the organizational departments of the central councils of the trade unions of Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary and Czechoslovakia was held in Sofia on March 12 and 13. The participants in the meeting exampled the results of joint work in 1978-1979 and approved guidelines for cooperation between the TU centers of the Socialist countries in the field of organizational mass work in 1980-1981. Information was exchanged on topical questions of the organizational mass work of the trade unions. It was noted with satisfaction that in the joint work so far rich and valuable experience has been accumulated. The effectiveness of cooperation in organizational mass activities is increased. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 13 Mar 80 AU] Today Mr Misho Mishev, secretary of theCC of the BCP and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, received the participants in the [socialist TU] meeting. He gave a high appraisal to its work and informed them of the principal problems which the Bulgarian trade unions are solving at present. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 13 Mar 80 AU]

SRV DEPUTY MINISTER VISIT--Krustyu Trichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the deputy minister of labor of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [name not mentioned] who is visiting our country. During the talk, questions concerning the further development of cooperation between Bulgaria and Vietnam in the sector of labor organization were discussed. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 21 Mar 80 AU]

DELEGATION TO BRUSSELS--A delegation of the National Committee for European Peace and Security led by its chairman, Georgi Dimitrov Goshkin, has left for Brussels to attend a session of the International Committee for European Peace and Security. The session will discuss (?the present) situation in Europe and the public's participation in the Madrid meeting of the countries that have signed the Helsinki Final Act. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 19 Mar 80 AU]

VIETNAMESE DELEGATION DEPARTS 26 MARCH

LD261358 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The delegation from the Vietnamese capital of Hanoi led by Tran Vy, candidate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the People's Committee of Hanoi, left Prague today. Prior to his departure, Comrade Tran Vy stressed that the delegation had accumulated a huge amount of experience in Prague. He added that the finest experience of the delegation had been the cordial friendship between the Czechoslovak and Vietnamese people which they had encountered virtually at every step.

COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH USSR OUTLINED

AU252050 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Mar 80 p 3 AU

[Article by Karol Martinka, Slovak deputy premier and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission: "Long-Term Cooperation Program"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] On 13 March N. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR's Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR's State Planning Committee, and Vaclav Hula, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, signed a "long-term program for developing the specialization and cooperation of production between the USSR and CSSR." In the following passages we explain the main purpose of this intergovernmental agreement, which is vitally important for our economy.

The hookup of our economy and the economy of the Soviet Union and the entire community of socialist countries is based on decisive political prerequisites which had been formed and which operated in all phases of our socialist construction. They mainly include unity of aims and interests, following from proletarian internationalism and the solidarity of the broadest working people's strata; from fraternal unity; and from the inseparable friendship cemented in the most difficult historical periods of our nations in the fight for freedom, social progress and the victory of socialism.

THE SOVIET UNION--IN THE PAST IT WAS OUR GUARANTEE AND IT IS ALSO OUR GUARANTEE AT PRESENT AND FOR THE FUTURE.

The process of the internationalization of production forces and of the entire economic life also demands--on the individual levels of its development--corresponding forms of materialization, or of the organization of international economic relations of socialist countries.

Our foreign economic relations are characterized by the dominating position of the Soviet Union, following from its enormous economic and scientific-technical potential, but above all from the internationalist approach of the CPSU and the Soviet Government to matters of the international socialist division of labor and from their selfless assistance in the solution of our economic problems.

The development of economic cooperation particularly with the Soviet Union is not, as some could think, a matter of sentiment; it is a matter of vital inevitability and--for us--of a highly advantageous nature. In fact, one-third of the national revenue created is accounted for exactly by foreign trade; and two-thirds of this figure is achieved through socialist countries, and half of this two-thirds through the Soviet Union.

The extent of mutual import exchange between the two states is systematically growing. For instance, last year the goods exchange increased 8.4 percent and, according to protocols concluded for 1980, we presume that it will increase roughly 6 percent, compared with 1979, and will amount to more than Kcs 100 billion. Mutual goods exchange with the Soviet Union is of decisive importance, particularly in certain groups of products, such as the exports of machinery and equipment to the USSR in 1979 which amounted to 43.8 percent of total Czechoslovak exports. Production specialization and cooperation in the sphere of engineering is also reflected in the imports of machinery and equipment from the Soviet Union, which last year represented 29.1 percent of all Czechoslovak machinery imports.

The level reached in the development of the two states' economies, the measure of their integration, as well as the prospects of the USSR's and CSSR's socioeconomic advance determine the objective necessity not only to further expand the mutually advantageous cooperation, but simultaneously demand that we put it on a qualitatively higher level and take another decisive step in perfecting its contents and forms.

The expansion and deepening of production specialization and cooperation will be primarily oriented toward the following branches or production fields: heavy and transport engineering; power engineering; electrotechnical industry; machine tool and instrument industry; chemical and crude oil engineering; automobile industry; tractor and agricultural machinery; machine production for animal production and the production of fodder; production of hydraulic equipment; electronic industry; production of apparatus and means of automation; electronic computer technology; machinery production for the food industry; chemical industry; and petrochemical industry.

At the 20th session of the Intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Soviet Commission seven specific programs have been agreed on which determine the basic trends in the development of specialization and cooperation. Programs of cooperation in a further 12 production spheres will be submitted for approach by the end of the first half of 1980. In keeping with the stipulations of the long-term program and on the initiative of the Czechoslovak side, proposals will be worked out for the production sectors in the sphere of radio-engineering, shipbuilding, construction and road construction machinery. That will increase the number of sectors involved to 19.

At the same time the stable trends in the division of labor, created by traditional mutual deliveries, will develop further. Simultaneously the necessary measures will be taken to make the traditional product deliveries correspond to the current scientific-technical standards.

Because of its significance it is also desirable to mention the continuation and development of cooperation in the chemical industry. During the session of the Czechoslovak-Soviet commission this February an agreement was signed for that sphere, on specialization and cooperation in the production of those chemical products which place lesser demands on power consumption. The commodities concerned are: selected chemical additives for polymer materials and rubber industry products; pure chemicals; selected kinds of coating materials; and many complementary ingredients. For all this, and in equal value, we will receive from the Soviet Union basic products which require greater power consumption, such as nitrogen fertilizers, methanols, certain kinds of rubber and so forth.

The structure of exports from the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR] to the Soviet Union will change in the qualitative sense: Whereas now the machinery exports amount to more than 60 percent of our entire export, toward the end of the Fifth 5-Year Plan the figure was 38 percent, but this is no one-sided affair.

The trend adopted in the mutual exchange of machines and equipment continues, because the imports of Soviet machinery and equipment also continue to have a rising tendency in Slovakia, and the share of those imports in our total imports is systematically increasing. At present it amounts to 36 percent of total imports. On the basis of concluded agreements the share of the export of specialized production is being increased. Last year it represented more than 37 percent of total exports to the USSR, or 53 percent of the total export of specialized products to the CEMA countries.

Apart from the already traditional products like Tatra trucks--their annual export amounts to more than Kcs 400 million--and shovel-type loaders, passenger and freight river and seagoing vessels, automated telephone exchanges, lathes and semi-automated machines, bearings and so forth, our exports will involve products like automated presses, machinery for pressure casting processes, apparatus for medical X-ray technology, hop driers, milk flow indicators for group milking, and now also machinery for the shoemaking industry and so forth.

Likewise, the chemical industry will include, apart from rubber conveyer belts, hose and tires for trucks, exacting products such as textile and supplemental rubber ingredients, laboratory chemicals, chemicals for plant protection, dialectric carpets, fiberglass insulation and so forth.

The economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the socialist states--particularly the Soviet Union--has up to now made it possible in a historically brief period to build up and develop our economic potential and to achieve success in all spheres of economic production, as well as in the satisfaction of the population's growing material and spiritual needs. IN THIS COMPLICATED AND ECONOMICALLY EXACTING PERIOD THIS KIND OF COOPERATION, RAISED TO A NEW AND QUALITATIVELY HIGHER LEVEL, CAN BECOME THE DESIRABLE, SOUGHT-AFTER SOURCE, ENABLING US TO SUCCESSFULLY MASTER THE TASKS OF OUR FURTHER SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION. IT CAN BECOME THE DECISIVE FACTOR IN THE NEW PHASE IN WHICH THE MERITS OF THE SOCIALIST SOCIAL SYSTEM AND OF SOCIALIST ECONOMIC INTEGRATION COULD BE YET MORE STRIKINGLY MANIFESTED.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONCLUDES 15TH SESSION

LD262336 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] With the adoption of the resolution and the closing address delivered by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee ended today in Prague.

DZUR SPEAKS ON LIBERATION, WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARIES

LD241614 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] An all-army ideological conference on the 35th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army, and on the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Warsaw Pact started in Prague today.

The conference's main aim is to explain the implementation and development of the bequest of the national liberation struggle of our people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army; to emphasize the importance and the role of the Warsaw Pact; and to generalize the basic experiences in the implementation of the 15th CPCZ Congress conclusions in the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The conference is attended by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; representatives of state bodies and social organizations; and a delegation of the Soviet Army and the Central Group of Soviet Forces.

Comrade Martin Dzur, in the main report, singled out the historical importance of the victorious struggle of Soviet troops against German fascists and the unforgettable liberation of Prague on 9 May 1945, which was the culmination of the liberation operations in Czechoslovakia. He also emphasized the importance of the December 1943 allied treaty between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union which was the result of the efforts of the Moscow leadership of the Communist Party headed by Klement Gottwald for the recognition in international law of the foreign policy orientation of the Czechoslovak resistance movement and the future liberated state.

Comrade Martin Dzur spoke also at the all-army ideological conference in Prague about the international relations which some imperialist circles are trying to disrupt.

Further Reportage

LD242146 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] An all-army ideological conference started in Prague today on the 35th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's liberation struggle and our country's liberation by the Soviet Army and on the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. Comrade Martin Dzur said in the main address, among other things:

[Begin Dzur recording in Slovak] The setting up of the Warsaw Pact, in the conditions of the existence of the aggressive North Atlantic pact, created realistic prerequisites for eliminating the danger of a world war. The military-political alliance of the fraternal socialist countries has become the supporting force of the further development of the revolutionary forces in the world. We have not forgotten that from the beginning of our century to 1945 the nations of Europe went through two world wars and, with the participation of European capitalist armies, 18 local wars took place on other continents. We know equally well that since 1945 more than 160 military conflicts and local wars have taken place in other parts of the world, while Europe has been experiencing the most peaceful period in its history. Of course this is not fortuitous. This is so because [passage indistinct]. The power of these countries represents a qualitatively new stage in insuring their security. The 25-year history of the defense community of the socialist countries confirms that the Warsaw Pact has become a significant tool in the fight for all-European security and the cooperation of states with different social systems. The Warsaw Pact states and their armies, acting in mutual internationalist coordination, are successfully insuring the defense of their countries. They vigilantly and reliably protect the building of socialism and communism and thus also European and world peace. This is the main basis and purpose of our joint policy. [end recording]

PRESS REVIEWS 1945 U.S. BOMBING OF CITIES, PROJECTS

AU261650 [Editorial Report AU] Prague PRACE in Czech on 24 March on page 2 carries a report signed (Dos) and headlined "A Sad Anniversary," the text of which follows: "Yesterday and today marks the sad, 35th anniversary of an air raid by American bombers on Ceske Budejovice.

"Death came from the skies at the time when everybody was counting the days left to the end of the war. On 23 March 1945, the shed in Ceske Budejovice in which locomotives built up steam was completely put out of operation. The locomotive sheds and 23 locomotives were destroyed and 33 railroadmen lost their lives. The next air raids were targeted on the railroad station and homes. Streets and railroad tracks were destroyed and more people were killed."

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 22 and 24 March on page 3 carries, in two installments a 5,000-word life story of Josef Fail, deputy of the CSSR Federal Assembly and machine tool specialist in the Plzen Skoda engineering works. Both installments mention in part the damage inflicted upon the Skoda factory by the U.S. Air Force before the end of World War II, saying the air raids' purpose--in which "123 buildings were destroyed and 40 percent of the machinery damaged"--was to eliminate Czechoslovakia as a competitor.

Prague PRACE in Czech on 25 March on page 5 carries a 700-word article by Eduard Cejka, headlined "Palpable Strike at the Economy of the New Czechoslovakia: The March Air Raid on Prague," describing the 25 March 1945 air raid carried out by the U.S. Air Force on Prague, in which 370 persons were killed. A still greater number of people were injured, and 90 apartment houses and 1,300 buildings--among them schools, church edifices, cultural monuments and so forth were destroyed. Also the CKD engineering works were hit hard; the damage was estimated at Ksc 2 billion, Cejka says, adding that also Kralupy nad Vltavou, Ceske Budejovice, Usti nad Labem, Zaluzi, Zlin "and other cities" were subject to heavy bombardment in the closing stage of the war. On 25 April, more than 500 American "heavy bombers" attacked the Skoda works in Plzen "reducing 28 factory buildings to ruins and seriously damaging 33 other facilities."

Cejka closes his article saying that the purpose of the air raids on Czechoslovakia industrial projects was not military but political: "The American Air Force strikes at the territory of allied Czechoslovakia, which had already clearly embarked on the path of people's democracy, was a part of the American ruling circles' political power combinations in the postwar world," Cejka concluded.

CENTRAL BOHEMIAN PARTY MEETING DISCUSSES SOCIAL EDUCATION

LD201956 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] In Prague today a plenary meeting of the CPCZ's Central Bohemian Regional Committee discussed the education of the younger generation. The report from the party regional committee Presidium singled out the role of young labor collectives in imporving work quality and efficiency. Youth union members in the central Bohemian region worked 1.8 million brigade labor hours last year in productive enterprises and made a substantial contribution to the activities of public organizations and representative assemblies. However, the report criticized certain failings in the work of youth organizations in agricultural enterprises and the slow development of youth working collectives in construction, trade and services.

Marie Kabrhelova, member ofthe CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Women Central Committee, spoke in the debate. She stressed that the socialist education of the younger generation forms an increasingly more significant component of party work. She stated that the socialist youth union must in future steer its work toward deepening the socialist way of life among young people. This ties in with removing formalism from all activities and with the need to be more effective in combating hostile propaganda.

FURTHER REPORTS ON MITTAG ALGERIA VISIT

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Article

AU261022 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Mar 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Excerpts] A GDR party-government delegation headed by Guenter Mittag, SED Politburo member, Central Committee secretary and member of the State Council, arrived in the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria on Saturday for an official visit. On that day he met Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and member of the FLN Politburo.

The meeting was also attended by Dr Gerhard Beil, Council of Ministers member and state secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry, Dr Klaus Willerding, deputy foreign minister, and GDR Ambassador Edgar Roeder. On the Algerian side, those present were Mohamed Liassine, minister of heavy industry, FLN Central Committee member, and Belkacem Ben Yahia, ambassador to the GDR.

On the same day, Guenter Mittag met Dr Boualem Benhamouda, FLN Politburo member and minister of the interior of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria [as published] for a fruitful exchange of views. He had further meetings with the members of the FLN Central Committee Said Ait-Messaoudene, minister for light industry; Mouloud Oumeziane, minister for labor and vocational training; Salim Saadi, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform; Abdelhamid Brahimi, minister of planning and national development; and Mohamed Hadj Yala, minister of finance.

The official negotiations between the GDR party-government delegation and the Algerian delegation also began on Saturday in the Algiers Government palace; they were contined on Sunday. The Algerian side gave a reception in the "Moncada" government guesthouse in honor of our delegation.

In addition to Dr Gerhard Beil and Dr Kalus Willerding, the delegation headed by Guenter Mittag includes: Dr Wolfgang Biermann, director-general of the Carl Zeiss combine of Jena; Dr Eduard Schwierz, deputy foreign trade minister; Friedel Trappen, deputy chief of the SED Central Committee Department for International Relations; Egon Hempel, deputy minister for construction of heavy machinery and equipment; Dr Horst Weihs, deputy minister of chemical industry; Dr Herta Koenig, deputy minister of finance; Dr Dieter Albrecht, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Bernd Haak, director general in the Ministry for Foreign Trade. Ambassador Edgar Roeder is also present at the negotiations. The Algerian delegation is headed by Dr Boualem Benhamouda, FLN Politburo member and minister of the interior.

Economic Agreement Signed

LD241935 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1521 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Algiers--The GDR party-government delegation led by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member, secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the State Council, concluded its visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria on Monday with the signing of a number of important agreements. The official talks between the two delegations were concluded earlier.

Guenter Mittag and Dr Boualem Benhamouda, Politburo member of the FLN and minister of the interior, signed an "agreement between the Government of the GDR and Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria on economic cooperation."

Other long-term agreements are to promote the development of cement plant construction, machine tool and agricultural machinery construction, industrialization of agriculture and housing construction in Algeria.

Forms and methods of long-term industrial cooperation are gradually being developed. On the basis of this, trade between the two countries will increase considerably by 1985. Other agreements are likewise characterized by a transition from jointly implementing individual projects to long-term and complex economic cooperation in important sectors of the Algerian economy.

Both sides welcomed the results achieved in the area of vocational training. It was also noted with satisfaction that the number of GDR experts engaged in the scientific-technological field in Algeria, and also the number of Algerian citizens trained in this field in the GDR has increased.

Before taking off, Guenter Mittag had a meeting with FLN Politburo member and secretary general in the Ministry for National Defense, Colonel Kasdi Merbah. The two sides agreed that political and economic relations between the two parties and states are developing excellently.

At a reception given for their Algerian partners by the GDR party-government delegation in the GDR ambassador's residence at the conclusion of the successful talks, Guenter Mittag recalled the long years of comradely cooperation between the two states based on common ideals and interests in the fight for peace, international security, detente and social progress against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. He gave his assurance that the GDR is prepared to continue to work for the strengthening of increasingly broad and fruitful cooperation between the two countries for the mutual benefit of both peoples.

Departure Press Statement

AU261325 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Press statement by Guenter Mittag, head of the GDR party-government delegation, prior to his departure from Algiers on 24 March]

[Text] At the conclusion of the visit of our party-government delegation, which will be leaving the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria [DPRA] in a few minutes to fly back home, we can note with satisfaction that our expectations of this visit have been confirmed in every respect.

In the last 3 days we have done hard work together. From our point of view it was very successful work which laid a solid basis for the further dynamic development of the friendly relations between our parties, states and peoples. We are convinced that the treaties and agreements which were signed open up new dimensions for our cooperation in the economic, scientific and technical field, which will naturally also be reflected in our political cooperation.

We wish to thank our Algerian interlocutors sincerely for the constructive and comradely atmosphere in which we were able to conduct the negotiations. Last but not least, we thank them for the time they have dedicated to discussing all the questions thoroughly with us. Summing up, one could say that the consultations and talks corresponded exactly with the kind of relations which, to our joy, exist between our parties, peoples and states. In this context I would like to emphasize the personal message sent by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the DPRA and FLN general secretary, which I had the honor of conveying.

Complete agreement on important international questions characterized the course of all the talks with our Algerian friends. These questions embraced the preservation and consolidation of peace, the continuation of detente and the ending of the arms race, as well as the peaceful and just solution of conflicts which seriously threaten the stability and security of some regions.

The present complicated situation in world politics naturally assumed an important rank in the talks. We have spoken out decisively against the attempts by the aggressive circles of imperialism to force their demands on the world in order to secure their profits and raw materials. We are filled with great concern over the aggravation of the situation in the Persian Gulf, triggered by imperialist activities, and in the entire Middle East and Near East, as well as in other regions. We have assured our Algerian friends again of our full solidarity with their striving for the peaceful settlement of the conflict smoldering in the northwest of Africa.

The exchange of views on questions touching on the creation of a new, democratic and just international economic order was of great interest to us.

The talks naturally also offered an opportunity for us to inform each other on the development in our two countries and to exchange experiences gained in the revolutionary transformation of society and in the building of socialism.

We registered with great pleasure the impressive successes achieved by the Algerian people under FLN leadership in their struggle to overcome the heavy heritage of colonialism and in the building of a modern, prosperous Algeria. Despite the shortness of our visit we were able to see these things with our own eyes.

Allow me in conclusion to thank our Algerian friends also in the name of all delegation members for the cordial reception and care as well as for the very great hospitality accorded to us in the course of our stay in the DPRA. Many thanks and goodbye.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE SENDS GREETINGS TO 12TH MSZMP CONGRESS

AU260938 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Mar 80 pp 1, 2 AU

["Fraternal Militant Greetings to the 12th MSZMP Congress: Our Party Central Committee Wishes New Successes to the Hungarian Communists"]

[Greetings message from the SED Central Committee, signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, to the 12th MSZMP Congress in Budapest]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--The SED Central Committee extends cordial and fraternal militant greetings to the delegates to the 12th MSZMP Congress as well as to all communists and working people of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Under the leadership of their combat tested vanguard, the MSZMP, the Hungarian fraternal people have achieved outstanding successes in establishing the developed socialist society.

Since the liberation from Hitler fascism by the glorious Soviet Army, far-reaching political and social transformations have taken place in the Hungarian people's life. The enlargement of the material-technical base of socialism, the constant increase in the effectiveness of the national economy, have created the prerequisites for constantly improving the material and cultural standard of living. Today the Hungarian People's Republic is an internationally respected socialist state.

As close friends and costrugglers we sincerely rejoice at the great successes of the Hungarian fraternal people in all social fields. We most cordially congratulate the communists and all working people of your country on all this.

Solid and unbreakable ties of friendship exist between the SED and the MSZMP, between our states and peoples. They are based on the unshakable foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The all-round fraternal cooperation between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic is bearing rich fruit and is developing with good results for the benefit of mankind.

In close alliance with the CPSU and Lenin's country we are jointly solving the complicated tasks of socialist building, are mapping for ourselves new and higher targets. The SED will also in the future do all it can to consistently continue the historical path of bringing our socialist nations closer together.

The comradely cooperation of the two fraternal states in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA multiplies our forces and the weight of socialism in the worldwide struggle for peace, socialism and social progress.

Together with all other Marxist-Leninist parties, the MSZMP and the SED are striving to secure the most favorable external conditions for socialist construction. It is important to act even more vigorously to further detente in international relations, to put an end to the arms race, to take real disarmament measures and to prevent a return to the "cold war." Let us consistently endorse the securing of peace.

The SED Central Committee wishes the communists and all working people of the Hungarian People's Republic new successes in comprehensively strengthening their socialist fatherland for the benefit of the common cause of peace and socialism.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS BORDER VIOLATIONS

Britons Expelled

AU261931 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 25 March 1980, British subjects Oliver Stephen and John Patrik were expelled from the GDR. Both had crossed the GDR state border in the Nordhausen area on 21 March 1980 and had been apprehended on GDR territory without identification papers.

FRG Citizens Detained

AU261929 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 23 March 1980 a man violated the GDR state border in the Grevesmuehlen area of Rostock Bezirk. The border violator was detained. He carries no identification papers. According to his own statements he is FRG citizen Hans-Joachim Gerecke. He was handed to the appropriate GDR units for an examination of the details of the border violation.

Berlin (ADN)--On 23 March 1980 (West) Berlin citizen Detlef Bialas violated the GDR state border in the Potsdam area. He was detained. The details of the border violation are being examined by the appropriate GDR units.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS LAO PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU251132 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22-23 Mar 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Telegram from the SED Central Committee, signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, to the LPRP Central Committee on its 25th anniversary]

[Text] The SED Central Committee conveys cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings to you in the name of the members of our party and the GDR people on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP]. The founding of your party represents an event of truly historic portent. Under the communists' leadership, your people has victoriously waged a heroic struggle of many years against colonialism and imperialist reaction and they have achieved national independence. Today they are concentrating their revolutionary energy and creative strength on overcoming the backwardness caused by imperialism, in order to build socialism in the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. The LPDR is a firm bastion of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia. It is defending its national independence against all attacks by imperialism and the international reaction in close alliance with the USSR and the other socialist fraternal countries, especially the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Significant achievements were made in your country in strengthening the socialist state power, consolidating national defense, developing the economy and raising the people's living standard. The Lao working people have made indefatigable efforts in order to achieve this. At the same time, the progress is an expression of the successful leadership activity of the LPRP, which is creatively applying the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete national conditions.

The SED and the people of the GDR have high regard for the victories your people have achieved under the party's leadership in the revolutionary process, and congratulate you most cordially. We wish the LPRP, under the leadership of its Central Committee and its general secretary, our friend and comrade, Kaysone Phomvihane, great new successes in creating the bases of socialism in your fatherland.

We note with deep satisfaction that the relations of inviolable solidarity between our two parties and peoples are developing and consolidating on an increasingly comprehensive level. Rest assured that the SED and the people of the GDR will continue to work for the deepening of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two parties and peoples, and to accord the LPDR internationalistic solidarity.

REPORT EXPOSES FRG-SOUTH AFRICA NUCLEAR COOPERATION

DW241510 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1115 GMT 24 Mar 80 DW

[Gerd Schulze report on documentation published by the FRG's antiapartheid committee on Bonn-Pretoria cooperation in the nuclear field]

[Text] Once again all the denials and the belittling that Bonn has been doing for years turns out to be abortive. The facts are too unequivocal. Here is what has just become known: The Bremen company Varian Mat will deliver more isotope-measuring instruments to South Africa which are needed for the enrichment of uranium. As is generally known, enriched uranium is needed for the production of atomic bombs. Besides, the Magirus Deutz corporation will deliver 3,000 military trucks to Pretoria, while three other companies will build a factory for engines and transmissions in South Africa whose buyer again is the army of the racists.

As I said, these are the latest facts about a state of affairs that has been known for a long time. In a brochure which even some FRG mass media said was not to be considered serious, the Federal Government made the useless attempt to deny any military-nuclear cooperation even for the past. The FRG's anti-apartheid movement has now proved that military deliveries were simply declared civilian deliveries, while deliveries via third countries are completely hushed up.

Hence, blunt demagogy for the sake of camouflaging the fact that the FRG has constantly furthered this cooperation to the present, ever since the conclusion of the secret military agreement with Pretoria in 1961. Just a few months ago, the liberation movement of South Africa, the African National Council, submitted a list of nearly 100 FRG corporations which are involved in the military-nuclear business with South Africa through their subsidiaries. And other documents, too, reveal that FRG companies, which in part are under government control, are participating in the building of the South African nuclear industry; companies such as the Society for Nuclear Research, the Steag, the Veba corporation, the Ruhrkohle corporation, and the Degussa corporation, to list just a few.

Technical know-how was readily turned over, and beyond that, South African specialists and military experts are being directly guided. Ultimately, this cooperation, also via Israel, led to a point where last fall South Africa succeeded in exploding a nuclear bomb of its own, all for the obvious purpose of insuring for the future that fat business with apartheid for imperialist monopolies.

It is understandable that Bonn wants to play these things down, since this involves the support to a regime which is being ostracised throughout the world for its inhuman apartheid policy. Besides, there is the UN Security Council decision on an arms embargo against South Africa. But it has turned out now on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the massacre of Sharpville in South Africa again that the Federal Republic will be unable to wriggle out of the crossfire of international criticism.

HONECKER GREETS PAKISTAN'S HAQ ON NATIONAL DAY

AU251115 East Berlin NEUES DEUTCHLAND in German 22-23 Mar 80 p 7 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of national day to General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

DPA: SONNTAG ARTICLE OPPOSES 'CRITICAL INTELLECTUALS'

LD201136 Hamburg DPA in German 1014 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Gregor Schirmer, deputy department head in the SED Central Committee, has confirmed the SED's hard line against critical intellectuals. Writing in the East Berlin SONNTAG, he noted that one must differentiate useful argument from those "rare instances" in which individuals want to break with socialist power, go over to antisocialist positions or even violate existing laws. Although one does everything "in order to convince everyone with much patience" such instances "can hardly be avoided as long as imperialism is waging a war unto death against us."

Socialist power cannot refuse the use of force and the means necessary for its execution as long as the rules of social life in socialism are violated by individuals. In socialism, force has "deep moral justification" and in the final analysis is necessary "in order to protect the freedom of the spirit against antisocialist abuses in the interests of imperialist opponents."

CONTINUING COVERAGE OF 12TH MSZMP CONGRESS

CPCZ Delegation Arrival

AU261453 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Budapest, 23 March, CTK--A CPCZ delegation to the 12th MSZMP Congress, led by Josef Kempny, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, arrived in Budapest on Sunday.

The delegation further consists of Frantisek Samec, CPCZ Central Committee member and chairman of the South Bohemian regional national committee; Frantisek Chlad, deputy chief of the CPCZ Central Committee department for international policy; and Vaclav Moravec, CSSR ambassador to the Hungarian People's Republic.

At Budapest airport, the delegation was welcomed by Sandor Gaspar, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, and other Hungarian party representatives.

Sarlos Speech

ID262050 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 26 Mar 80 ID

[Speech by Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Politburo and general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, at 25 March session of 12th MSZMP Congress in Budapest--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed congress, the Patriotic People's Front has been an active participant in the past 5 years' work of building the country. Its activity can be felt just as much in the results achieved as in the measures promoting the solution of problems and tasks. Our movement looks to the 12th congress of our party with great expectation. This was expressed also in the way our elected bodies took part in the debate on the guidelines. Having heard the observations and proposals which have been made, I can say that party members and those outside the party, Hungarians and members of national minorities, materialists and religious people all equally propose that the congress should affirm our existing political line.

By passing on the problems and proposals concerning production work which have come to light through the workers taking part in the work of the Patriotic People's Front we wish to strengthen our relations with guiding organs, so that we may help in their work by our observations or criticisms. Everywhere valuable proposals were put forward for the preservation of our existing assets and for making economies.

For the situation to improve in this sphere there is a need for a fundamental change of outlook. We still consider the human being as the chief asset and as the one who performs, or, in the case of pensioners, has performed, useful work for the good of society. The respect of persons and of work also encourages the prevalence of an outlook which says that one must economize more rationally with manpower, materials and time in equal proportions. Thrift is not a consequence of poverty, and in no way is it something to be ashamed of. It must be seen as good sense and as an understanding of the ability to economize rationally, and for that reason it must be introduced as a permanent, not merely an intermittent method, not only in community activity but also in private life.

We want openness and honesty to prevail in all things and everywhere. This makes it essential that we speak openly about mistakes also. And this we do. But it is wrong if we speak only about the difficulties. At times there is the feeling that everyone works badly all the time. However, if we look at our settlements, the living standards of our citizens and the results achieved in production, then we get a realistic picture in which the overwhelming majority of people work well and successfully.

It is my belief that we can make a more successful stand against what is bad by basing ourselves on what is good, than if we speak exclusively about bad work. For this reason it is right that communities and individuals who carry out good work should have greater renown and esteem. Nor do I think it an exaggeration to demand that we find a more attractive way than before to make good work popular.

Dear comrades, an analysis of the situation of society in our country also necessitates that we examine how deeply and how effectively democracy makes itself felt in Hungary. There are frequent debates on the relationship between form and content, and also on the question of whether democracy and organization are contradictory or complementary. But it is also frequently asked what are the similarities between democracy as it is interpreted in our country and as it is interpreted in the capitalist countries, and what are the essential differences between the two. I think that the debate will continue a long time yet, but, for the development of democracy, it is not necessary to await the outcome of this debate, partly because the measures that are necessary today cannot be put off to tomorrow and partly, and chiefly, because we have an established and firm stance on these issues.

We examine this question also from the point of view of class. In the interest of the ruling workers class, and consequently of the entire working people allied to it, we want an ever more fully realized democracy. For this reason our concept of democracy cannot be identical to the view of the ruling circles in the capitalist countries. Democracy gives rights, and it expects every one to fulfill obligations in a way that at times the dividing line between them becomes blurred, as in the case of the right to work and the useful activity one performs for one's livelihood.

We are confident that this will become more and more a matter of course, and that work well done will be a vital factor of people's lives. We do not need to list the rights guaranteed by our system and enjoyed by the population, because they stand the test of comparison with the rights provided by bourgeois democracy. Nevertheless, I will say that in Hungary the population takes part in deciding on major issues, not only indirectly but also directly, and not in the form of spectacular national elections. This is also the case with the social debates on draft legislation.

Esteemed congress, dear comrades, the creation and continuous strengthening of national unity is a fundamental issue of the party's policy of alliance. After the 11th congress, knowledgeable that this unity exists, we accepted the party program as an international program in line with the election call. I think that this step was correct, and the years that have passed since then have confirmed this. The objectives of the program and the tasks promoting their realization are correct; they have aroused the interest, agreement and support of the citizens.

For unity to strengthen between the classes and strata of society there is a need for a policy, accepted by all, that provides an answer to the most important questions that face the nation. This policy, for us, has evolved with the work of building a socialist country.

The strengthening of national unity is an objective which prompts action from every people and from every person who loves his homeland. And because they can see that this unity, unprecedented in our history, is created by the era of socialism, the national minorities cooperate gladly with Hungarians, party members do likewise with nonparty members, and they in turn reciprocate. A significant role is played in this endeavor by the churches in our country. We are happy to find that church leaders, their priests and the believers take it upon themselves to support our policy and participate in the work of promoting social development.

We must see clearly that unity, regardless of the world outlook of individuals, has come into being among those who accept and support our program of socialist construction. There are those who do not share in this unity, who imagine the country's future differently from us. There are such opinions, but we must add that the strength of our policy is proved also by the fact that the clear objective enables those living in their vicinity to reject incorrect views and to isolate their proponents, if it is not possible to convince them.

There are also those who support national unity only with phrases, who approve of our objectives, enjoy the results, but who themselves do not do much for the community beyond the obligatory work. They are the ones we must speak to often to make them understand that we need them and that they need society.

Our party's endeavors are clear; its program is revolutionary. The congress reports, the spoken accounts and the draft resolutions also reflect this. And, because the Patriotic People's Front since its creation has professed as its own the objectives of the people, proclaimed by the party, it will continue to remain faithful to its original intention. We support the resolutions of the 12th congress and we will take part in carrying them out.

Gaspar Speech

LD261803 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] At the afternoon session of the MSZMP congress which was chaired by Mrs Ferencne Cservenka, first secretary of Pest County Party Committee, Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Politburo and general secretary of the SZOT [National Trade Union Council] said: [Begin Gaspar recording]

The congress defines the main tasks, but it cannot give complicated formulas to be used day by day for people to resolve their own tasks. Everyone everywhere must define his own tasks with great individuality, responsibility and awareness of his obligations. Only this can insure more successful, better management. Through efforts for profitability and modernization we must rid all the links in the chain of management of disorganization and anarchistic, subjective decisions.

Comrades, in resolving tasks there is a need for more disciplined, more demanding work from all workers and leaders and their creative strength. The path must be made clear everywhere for active mass force. This was manifest in the noble labor competition by the Sziklai brigade in honor of the anniversary and the congress.

We can increase the economic strength of the country more effectively if we require and guarantee democracy, the coincidence of views and interests and the even more active participation of workers. This is because without arguments and without opportunities for choice and decision, in conditions of formal agreement, only half solutions can be achieved.

True, it is apparently easy to make decisions without democratic forums and methods. However, it is also true that without sufficient mass support the path of realization remains full of dead ends.

In Hungary there are many excellent leaders active in various fields. There are good leaders and they are in the majority. They undertake the implementation of decisions through personal responsibility. They give directives, inspect the work done and insure strict observance of its requirements. But those who issue directives without regard for human dignity are not socialist-type leaders.

Socialism is the society of free people with equal rights. This is expressed in the concept and practice that the party, the government and the trade unions serve the interests of the working class and the working people. This service radiates honesty.

Socialism never has promised nor can it ever promise a life without problems. But it can promise economic development, social progress and individual well-being. The working masses understand this and now that there are higher demands and values placed on work and behavior they understand this also. But they justifiably expect to be told the reasons and a sensible explanation, therefore the method and path of achieving higher demands should be made clear to them, since the people are the masters, as our party has been proclaiming for 20 years. Hence their great sense of responsibility and willingness to act. The contemplation of ownership can only develop further on this basis.

Esteemed congress, during the past 15-20 years the role and activity of trade unions has changed significantly. This is mainly attributable to the renaissance of the representation of interests and activity in defense or interests, since this has created the basis and given credibility to trade union work.

The Hungarian trade union movement has acclimatized to the growing demands of socialist building and its changing circumstances. It is already possible to foresee that in coming years these demands in this field will also grow further and the circumstances will also change. Management, for instance, will have a greater influence on incomes than ever before and will everywhere show the strength and weaknesses of economic leaders and production. This will also determine the further development of trade union activity in assisting management and defending interests.

In many respects work has to be done along new lines. One weakness of trade union work is that we deploy a significant part of our strength toward internal work, toward the administration of the organization. This is why the practical influence of our activity on events is really sometimes very weak.

We have not been successful in every case in dealing topically with the solution of economic tasks and with the new type of tasks necessary to increase the mobilization of workers to higher production. In this field our armory is poor. This is why we must make the work of assisting the economy--socialist labor competition, work in education and the practice of democratic rights--more vigorous, because these three closely related areas are where trade union work must be more energetic.

The increasing responsibility of trade unions requires today that they help make the workers understand the necessity of reaching decisions which are meritable for the further development of the people's economy and that at the same time they remain on their guard to insure that workers' basic social and income conditions are not harmed.

The situation which currently exists in Hungary--the further development of distribution of wealth, which to the greatest possible extent maintains the sense of social security and is the least disadvantageous for the lower strata--receives special importance.

We must further develop our wages system. We must adapt to today's situation and separate it from social policy. We must urge the creation of an effective, differentiated wages system related to production but in our evaluation this is only fully possible if we create a better harmony than exists today between the work force and the place of work.

Until the time comes when output is much greater than demand, there will be an effect on wages. There are contradictions, and this has already been mentioned in today's and yesterday's debate, in the recognition of skilled and unskilled work, in wage differentials and between several fundamental sectors and employment categories. These areas must be improved as circumstances permit.

Special attention must be paid, primarily in industry, to wages and incomes in large firms. We support the introduction of a system of wage payments according to output everywhere where the conditions for this exist. We should endeavor to make a more realistic evaluation of the working day than is the case today. The standard of requirements should be adapted to today's needs, as this meets the interests of the whole of society as well as of individuals.

The trade union movement approves all sensible economic proposals which can guarantee results in the long term, too. This is so even if they are unusual and new and even if they result in a rise in prices. It is also obvious that the protection and representation of interests by the trade unions must be prepared in a more flexible way. Our objective is the protection and then raising of living standards. However, the means to achieve this may change. The way in which this is realized, whether or not it involves the raising of prices, is, of course, not a matter of indifference but nor is it more than a secondary issue. We must look at the substance, at the realization and constant development of our living standards policy in the prevailing conditions.

In present conditions the maintenance of the real value of social benefits, through great efforts, can only be guaranteed for those whose basic living conditions depend on such benefits.

This applies, above all, to average or below-average old age pensions, family supplement and minimum earnings. Guaranteed subsistence is the fundamental issue of the standard of living. It must be guaranteed for all decent working men. The maintenance of full employment is part of the socialist system. We and our system insist on it not only because it derives from the essence of our policy but also because socialism as a system cannot afford to do without the work of all men able to work. Work is not only the basic precondition of guaranteed subsistence and the path for the realization of our social goals but is also a means of human self-realization. Socialist society guarantees this for everyone because it is a basic human right.

Comrades, the Leninist policy of the MSZMP is also a favorable influence on the trade unions. The trade union movement in Hungary is not simply the implementer of policy but also takes part in the shaping and formation of policy. This is obvious. In this way the trade union movement can call its own all that we have achieved while feeling a responsibility for what must be done now and in the future. Only on this basis can the activity of trade unions flourish generally and its strength in forming our society become richer. Fruitful cooperation, which has well served our socialist objectives, has developed between the trade unions and the government in our country over the last 20 years.

This has had both domestic benefits and international value. There are debates and differences in views on this cooperation, just as elsewhere between trade union, state and economic leaders. This is natural because we appraise questions from different viewpoints with the intention of finding solutions.

Dear comrades, our activity for our socialist aims is also closely related to our sense of responsibility in the fight of the international working class and its cause. Hungarian trade unions are closely linked to almost every trade union workers' movement in the world. International solidarity has many times stood the test of history. Workers' organizations are increasingly aware that they must undertake and account for the responsibility for their role in society. We are ready to cooperate honestly and properly with all our class associates and all workers' organizations, but we reject all aims and endeavors aimed at dividing our strength and we resolutely reject everything that is anticommunist and anti-Soviet.

Dear comrades, the reports will be made into resolutions by the party congress. For us communists their implementation is obligatory. The importance of congress resolutions reaches beyond this, since for the working Hungarian people these resolutions represent the proposals of the congress. Permeated by its historic mission, the party takes responsibility for the fate of the country and its people. It shows the way leading to the flourishing of our country, by which the life of all of our people will be more beautiful, more happy and more fulfilled. It is our belief that the working Hungarian people will accept and support these proposals. All of us are working together for the realization of our great social objectives. Thank you. [End recording]

Brutyo Speech

LD242100 Budapest MTI in English 1858 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 24, (MTI)--Discipline inside the HSWP is good. The overwhelming majority of the party members works in an examplary manner, lives the way a communist should and stands fast even amidst the more adverse conditions of socialist building work. They stand up more energetically against errors and weaknesses and require greater order, sterner discipline and more consistent action. They reject manifestations alien to our society, said Janos Brutyo, chairman of the Central Control Committee, who Monday presented to the HSWP 12th Congress the committee's report on the work done since the 11th congress.

Janos Brutyo also made mention of party members who violated the party discipline. In the period between the two HSWP congresses (1975-1980), more than 30,000 party members received punishment, affecting 0.8 percent of the total membership annually. The speaker stressed that strengthening the party discipline was a permanent task, all the more as the party's unity, purity and discipline are not only an internal affair of the party, but also a requisite of the relationship based on mutual trust between the party and the masses.

The chairman of the Central Control Committee said that unified interpretation and representation of the party's policy and resolutions is a crucial factor in strengthening the party discipline.

"In the five years behind, there was hardly any party member carrying out anti-party or factional activities. Even the efforts of the few remained isolated, finding no response among the party members," the speaker stressed, adding that arbitrary interpretation of the party's policy and particular decisions and the lack of pledging support for that policy were however more frequent phenomena.

"There also are examples of opposition attitudes, confrontation to party resolutions and improper representation of the party's principles and policy. In some instances, certain party members, mainly under the impact of anti-Marxist views and currents, shaped a distorted picture of our reality, belittled the results and exaggerated the errors," the speaker said.

Speaking about another important element of party discipline, the unity of action, Janos Brutyo explained that the personal example of the leaders was instrumental in strengthening it as well as in consistent execution of the party resolutions.

"It is our duty", the chairman of the committee said, "to help in every way efficient and competent leaders with firm ideological views, who speak the language of the workers but demand discipline and order at the same time." The speaker pointed out that the great majority of the managers stand their ground in an examplary manner, are competent in their jobs but there also are unfortunate precedents for the abuse of official power. The power laid down in the hands of the leaders is but a means to further popular interest and no commission so received and assumed is for good. "Who once becomes unworthy or unsuited for the post, may not remain there", pronounced the chairman of the CCC.

Then he went on to emphasize: "We fully agree with the Central Committee's taking strong action for consistent observation of the principle of distribution according to labour, against illicit profit, against unworked-for pay, and against egalitarianism. The findings of the Central Control Committee checks prove that unworked-for profit prevails inspite of all efforts to fight it."

The chairman of the Central Control Committee finally stressed the all-comprehensive attractive force of the personal ideological, political and moral example of the communists.

Kadar Activities

LD270640 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] This morning at the congress intermission, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the party Central Committee, met personages from public life who are attending the congress: representatives of the friends, allies and fellow fighters outside the party.

During this discussion, which was characterized by a warm, cordial atmosphere, Janos Kadar greeted the public personages on behalf of the Central Committee and stressed the fact that those outside the party, people holding different world views, also agree on the fundamental questions of the construction of socialism and serve to enrich our nation and better the future of our people by their actions and are a source of tremendous strength. Socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism provide great strength for the further development of our society. Acting in their spirit, creative people also shoulder a great responsibility. Janos Kadar wished much success and good health to them in their work of building the country.

The guests who participated in the informal discussion praised the democratic spirit of the congress, which would contribute to their responsible, creative work.

ACTIVITIES OF GDR DELEGATION LEADER KROLIKOWSKI

Present to MSZMP

LD260846 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1556 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest--A present from the SED Central Committee to the 12th Congress of the MSZMP was delivered in Budapest on Tuesday. Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and head of the SED Central Committee delegation, presented a tapestry with the portraits of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels and Vladimir Ilich Lenin to Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

Werner Krolikowski stressed the close alliance between the two fraternal parties based on a long tradition. The representative of the fraternal Hungarian party expressed sincere gratitude for the present. He gave the assurance of unbreakable friendship between the MSZMP and the SED as the decisive force for the future intensification of fraternal relations between the two states and peoples.

Talks With Kadar

LD252026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1224 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest--A meeting took place in Budapest on Tuesday, the second day of the 12th MSZMP Congress, between Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Werner Krolikowski, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Werner Krolikowski conveyed very cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and wished success to the supreme forum of Hungarian communists. Janos Kadar returned the greetings very cordially. He praised the GDR's performance capability and wished its communists and all workers much success in fulfilling the ambitious tasks of creating an advanced socialist society.

Present at the friendly exchange of views were Karoly Nemeth, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Policy Department of the MSZMP Central Committee member and first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt SED Area Executive; Rudolf Rossmeisl, GDR ambassador to the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gerd Vehres, who works in the SED Central Committee.

Tour of Plant

LD261630 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1329 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest--The 12th MSZMP Congress continued its work today with further contributions for discussion.

This afternoon the delegation of the SED Central Committee, headed by Politsburo member Werner Krolikowski, was the guest of the workers of the Red Csepel car plant, where they are being acquainted with production at this large works, which has close contacts with the GDR. The highpoint of the friendship rally will be the SED Central Committee's presentation of a banner of honor with the likeness of Wilhelm Pieck to the party organization and the workers.

REPORT ON CONCLUSION OF OFFICIAL TALKS WITH FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER

AU231943 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 24 Mar 80 p 5 AU

[Text] Paavo Vayrynen, the minister for foreign affairs of Finland, concluded on March 23 the official visit he paid to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

The two foreign ministers analyzed the way in which the decisions adopted during the interviews and talks Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu had with the president of Finland, Urho Kekkonen, in Bucharest in 1969 and in Helsinki in 1971 as well as the measures required for the expansion and diversification on multiple planes of the relations between Romania and Finland were being implemented. The sides appreciated the decisive role of the summit meetings in dynamizing the Romanian-Finnish relations and the importance of a continued dialog between the two heads of state.

The foreign ministers noted with satisfaction the favorable evolution of the Romanian-Finnish relations and considered that all conditions existed for the future cooperation on various planes between the two countries to develop, in keeping with the economic potential of the two countries. They spoke out for intensifying efforts for improving the structure of the commercial exchanges and for facilitating reciprocal exports, for achieving equilibrium in exchanges and trade balances.

The determination was also expressed to intensify efforts in view of finalizing the negotiations on some themes of economic and industrial cooperation initiated--according to summit understandings--at the latest session of the joint commission of economic, industrial and technical cooperation, July 1979. In this respect, stress was laid on the special importance of preparing the next session of the joint commission to be held this year which is meant to give a real impulse to the economic relations between the two states.

The two sides assessed in the positive the evolution of the cooperation in science, education, art and culture, and reasserted the will to further intensify the collaboration in these domains.

The two ministers reiterated the wish of their countries to intensify the bilateral collaboration on multiple planes, pointing in this context to the importance both sides attach to periodical political consultations and reciprocal exchange of visits at various levels in view of promoting the policy of detente, security and peace.

Expressing their concern over the worsening of international relations, over the danger the return to the cold war represents, the two ministers agreed upon the necessity of doing everything possible to halt the worsening of interstate relations and to resume the policy of detente, on the basis of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to threat or use of force, and mutually advantageous collaboration.

The two ministers underlined the need for intensified efforts aimed at rapidly opening the way to the exclusively peaceful, negotiated settlement of all states of tension and conflict and of interstate litigious issues. They highlighted that the lessening of tension in the other regions of the world, the political extinction of the hotbeds of war and of the sources of confrontation would create a favorable climate for the strengthening of security and the development of cooperation in Europe as well.

During the talks special attention was paid to European questions, and it was considered that the Madrid meeting should be thoroughly prepared, from all points of view, so that it should give a new and strong impetus to the efforts aimed at implementing the Helsinki Final Act as a unitary whole, pride of place being given to the passage to concrete, efficient measures of military disengagement and disarmament, essential demands for the consolidation of detente, independence and security on the continent and the world over. Both sides agreed that the obtainment of good results in the Madrid meeting would exert a positive influence on the policy of peace, disarmament and national independence in Europe as well as on the diminution of international tension and the improvement of interestate relations.

The foreign ministers highlighted the efficient collaboration between the delegations of the two countries, both at the United Nations and in other international bodies, conferences or meetings, and reiterated the mutual wish to intensify it. They agreed to expand the cooperation on questions related to peace, security, achievement of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first of all, liquidation of underdevelopment and establishment of a new international economic order with a view to democratizing international relations, to enhancing the UN role and efficiency in solving the major problems confronting mankind.

The two foreign ministers expressed their satisfaction at the friendly, sincere, open atmosphere in which the talks proceeded, at their results, which highlighted the wide convergency of the two countries' points of view on the questions discussed. They expressed the belief that the visit of Finnish Minister for Foreign Affairs Paavo Vayrynen was an important contribution to developing relations between the two countries and to strengthening friendship between Romania and Finland.

Paavo Vayrynen, the minister of foreign affairs of Finland, invited Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to pay an official visit to Finland. The invitation was accepted and the date of the visit is to be established later, by mutual agreement.

MOBUTU SPEAKS AT FRIENDSHIP TREATY SIGNING CEREMONY

AU191607 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1527 GMT 19 Mar 80 AU

[Speech by Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko at the signing of the Romanian-Zairian friendship treaty in Bucharest on 19 March--live, in French with consecutive translation into Romanian]

[Text] Mr President, excellencies and citizens: I would like to express full satisfaction and high appreciation--on behalf of all the Zairian people, united around the national party, the People's Revolutionary Movement--for the warm and friendly reception extended to us by you, Mr President, all the Romanian people and their leaders. Mr President, you like to say that Romania is an underdeveloped country. Permit me to contradict you; from what we have seen during yesterday's and this morning's visits, your country is very advanced compared with the developing countries.

This visit taught me many things. What we have seen here encourages us to march forward along the road of our country's industrialization and development.

We thank you very much for everything you have done to insure that our stay in Romania is both pleasant and instructive. And I believe you are the best messenger to ask to extend our best feelings of friendship and best wishes to all cadres and workers in the factories visited.

Throughout our 400-km trip to Brasov and back to Bucharest, your people welcomed us with best wishes. Zaire, which has the same hospitality, I must say that this constituted another lesson for us [sentence as heard]. We should continue to consolidate friendly relations between Zaire and Romania.

I conclude by extending to you, Mr President, heartfelt gratitude for your hospitality and for our pleasant visit. We will depart tomorrow; however, we will not forget the reception and friendship extended to us by your people.

Mr President, please receive again our heartfelt gratitude. Thank you for everything.

VERDET RECEIVES BULGARIAN TRANSPORTATION MINISTER

AU251827 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 25 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government, this afternoon received Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is on a visit to our country. During the ensuing talk, the two sides discussed matters pertaining to developing mutual exchange of railroad rolling stock, cooperation and specialization in manufacturing spare parts in this field. The meeting was attended by Comrades Ioan Avram, minister of machine building industry, and Vasile Bulucea, minister of transportation and telecommunications. Petur Danailov Khristov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Bucharest, was also present.

CEAUSESCU SPECIAL ENVOY MEETS WITH PERUVIAN PRESIDENT

AU261230 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 26 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez received Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state and special envoy of the Romanian head of state, [date not given] who conveyed to him most cordial wishes for personal health and happiness, and warm, friendly greetings and wishes for prosperity and progress to the friendly Peruvian people, on behalf of the Romanian president. President Francisco Morales Bermudez expressed thanks for the message, and conveyed warmest wishes for health, and his feelings of friendship and consideration to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. On the basis of President Nicolae Ceausescu's guidelines, views were exchanged on the development of bilateral relations, especially of many-sided economic cooperation; on peacefully solving international conflicts; on the fact that all states must endeavor to continue the process of detente and secure peace, and to broadly develop a fruitful cooperation among all the nations to establish a new world economic order. The sides expressed their determination to consistently act to further develop the good relations of friendship and bilateral cooperation, and to intensify their fruitful cooperation in international affairs. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual esteem, which characterizes the relations between Romania and Peru, between the two countries' presidents.

CEAUSESCU GREETS PAKISTANI PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU261307 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Mar 80 p 5 AU

[Telegram from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Pakistani President Ziaul Haq on Pakistan's National Day]

[Text] To His Excellency Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Islamabad:

On the National Day of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, I take special pleasure in extending sincere congratulations and best wishes for good health and personal happiness and wishes for progress and peace to the friendly Pakistani people.

I want to express the conviction that the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on the basis of the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equal rights and noninterference in internal affairs, is fully in keeping with the basic interests of the friendly peoples of our countries and with the process of detente and of strengthening peace and security throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

RCP CONGRATULATES LAO PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU261[illegible]5 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Mar 80 p 5 AU

[Greetings message from RCP Central Committee to the LPRP Central Committee on the occasion of its 25th anniversary]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP]:

Dear comrades, on the 25th anniversary of the LPRP, we extend to you most cordial congratulations and warm friendly greetings.

Throughout the two and a half decades that have passed since this important event, the LPRP has successfully led the longstanding heroic struggle waged by the Lao people against domestic reaction and imperialist domination and for social and national freedom and for building a free and independent Laos.

In recalling the relations of friendship and fraternal solidarity between the RCP and the LPRP, to the development of which an important contribution was made by the summit-level meetings and talks in Bucharest and Vientiane in 1976 and 1978, we want to express our trust that, by acting together in the spirit of understandings concluded on those occasions, relations between our parties and states will continuously develop to the benefit of the Romanian and Lao peoples and the cause of peace and socialism.

Dear comrades, on this jubilee we wish you increasingly greater successes in building the new social system and in your struggle for peace and understanding among the peoples.

With comradely greetings,

[Signed] RCP Central Committee

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS RCP POLITICAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AU262012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1932 GMT 26 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/3/1980--A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP took place on March 26 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

The Executive Political Committee examined the results of the elections of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and the people's councils, as well as some organizational questions concerning the constitution of the Grand National Assembly, the State Council and the government, and adopted pertinent measures, deciding that they should be submitted to the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP for approval.

The Executive Political Committee also analysed the report regarding the evolution of prices and tariffs in 1979, noting that the production and delivery prices in industry remained, as to 1978, within the limits envisaged by the plan. The index of the retail prices and of the tariffs for 1979 stood at 5.7 percent as compared to 1975, fact that enabled the fulfillment of the provisions for a rise in the population's purchasing power and standard of living. In the state trade, the prices rose by 4.4-5 percent as to six percent set for the whole five-year plan period. With regard to services, the prices rose by some 14 percent as compared to 1975. In order that planned increase of real remuneration and pension should not be influenced, money compensations were introduced for the working staff and pensioners. In 1979, the production and delivery prices in industry were below provisions, representing 97.5 percent and 95.1 percent respectively, as to 1975. Price stability, sound circulation of money, the steady rise in the people's living standard were secured.

The Executive Political Committee set measures meant to ensure the further evolution of prices within planned limits. Tasks were also established regarding the manufacture and delivery to the market stock of high-quality consumer goods, their quantity and structure being those required by the population, as well as regarding the development and improvement of services. It was established that an ever more rigorous control should be exercised over the way in which prices are set and applied in the economy.

During the meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu read an account of the official visit General Mobutu Sese Seko Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, founder and leader of the Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution, president of the Republic of Zaire, paid to Romania over March 17-20, 1980.

The Executive Political Committee fully approved of the positive results of the new Romanian-Zairian summit dialogue, which goes down as an important moment of the ascending and productive course of the relations between the two countries and peoples.

The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the talks conducted between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mobutu Sese Seko which passed in an atmosphere of friendship, understanding and mutual respect, and highlighted the joint wish to confer broader dimensions and a richer content on the Romanian-Zairian relations, to stimulate and dynamise collaboration on multiple planes, in the interest and for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the general cause of detente, cooperation and peace in the world.

The Executive Political Committee highlighted the importance and particular significance of the treaty of friendship and collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zaire signed by the two presidents, which reiterates the two countries' determination to expand and deepen cooperation, to further ground their relations, as well as the relations with other countries, on the principles of fully equal rights and mutual advantage, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the domestic affairs of others.

At the same time, the significance was brought to the fore of the measures agreed upon by the two presidents regarding economic relations opening favourable prospects to the commercial exchanges, to Romanian-Zairian cooperation which is to develop, under various, most efficient forms in mining, agriculture, industry, forestry and transport. Manifested was also both sides' interest in increasing their contacts in the fields of science, culture, education, etc, in deepening mutual knowledge of the material and spiritual assets created by the two peoples all this aiming at a closer understanding and rapprochement between them.

The Executive Political Committee pointed to the importance of the exchange of opinions between the two presidents on current international issues that highlighted the convergence of their viewpoints in essential domains of world policy.

Of particular significance are the assessments made by the two presidents with regard to the necessity of doing everything possible for preventing the further deterioration of the international situation, of acting for resuming and developing the policy of detente which should be grounded on equality of rights, firm observance of each people's national independence and sovereignty, of its sacred right to freely decide its fate, on the elimination from interstate relations of the threat and use of force, on non-immixture in the internal affairs of others.

The Executive Political Committee expresses its profound satisfaction as the two countries' resolve to actively cooperate on an international plane, to further support peoples' fight against the colonialist and neocolonialist policy, against any form of domination and oppression, to make their contribution to eradicating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order, to settling the states of tension and conflict, all interstate litigious issues by peaceful means, to achieving disarmament, nuclear in the first place, to constructively solving the complex problems facing mankind, to building a climate of peace, security and cooperation in Europe, in Africa and throughout the world, to attaining all peoples' ideals of freedom, independence and progress.

The Executive Political Committee unanimously approved of the documents and understandings reached and the conclusions drawn during the visit, during the talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mobutu Sese Seko and set the necessary measures for carrying out the projects of collaboration and cooperation envisaged, for steadily developing the Romanian-Zairian relations.

The Executive Political Committee also solved routine party and state questions.

BRIEFS

NICULESCU MEETS SWISS BANKER--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/3/1980--On Monday, March 24, Paul Niculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of finance, received a delegation led by Emil Straub, president of Zurcher Kantonalbank of Switzerland, that paid a visit to Romania. During the interview, approached were aspects regarding the development of the financial-banking relations between the relevant organizations of Romania and the Swiss bank. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1916 GMT 24 Mar 80 AU]

'NO ESSENTIAL CHANGES' IN PRESIDENT TITO'S HEALTH

LD271144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1137 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--There are no essential changes in the general state of health of Josip Broz Tito, president of the Republic. His temperature continues to be high. Intensive treatment is being continued.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

MARKOVIC-LED DELEGATION MEETS WITH FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD261910 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1708 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Helsinki, March 26 (TANJUG)--Today, the third day of its official visit to Finland, the Assembly of Yugoslavia delegation headed by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the assembly, had a number of meetings and talks in Helsinki. An exchange of views on current international questions especially in the process of detente, took place during a meeting with Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen.

The closeness or identity of Yugoslav and Finnish views was reaffirmed on this occasion. Both sides consider that small countries such as Finland and Yugoslavia cannot stop merely at an expression of concern over the deteriorated international relations. They must take concrete measures with a view to strengthening European security and cooperation.

Finland considers that the Madrid meeting of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation must be held and this without delay, Vayrynen stated. The same position, he said, was taken also by the other countries with whose representatives Finnish officials met lately.

Another domain in which Yugoslavia and Finland can develop fruitful cooperation, it was noted today, is that of the new international economic order. It is essential to work more intensely for bringing about what was agreed to and concluded at the UN General Assembly's special session on that problem, Vayrynen said.

Activity of the non-aligned movement was discussed at the delegation's meeting with the Finnish parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee and its Chairman Kalevi Sorsa. After [word indistinct] (?Afghanistan) crisis it was pointed out, the movement has affirmed itself once again as a factor which can give a major contribution towards the [few words indistinct] of existing tensions.

Very favorable views on the state of Yugoslav-Finnish relations were expressed during the meeting. The two sides also agreed that the volume of trade between the two countries was far below the actual possibilities.

POPOVIC ARRIVES IN SRI LANKA TO ATTEND PARTY CONGRESS

LD261004 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0909 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Colombo, March 26 (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee member Dusan Popovic arrived in Colombo this morning where he will attend the Sri Lanka Communist Party 11th Congress as guest. The Communist Party of Sri Lanka congress opens today and is to discuss the most topical home and international issues. Judging by the preparatory documents, the issues also include new efforts for creating a united left [words indistinct].

RCP SECRETARY CAZACU MEETS WITH DRAGOSAVAC, OTHERS

AU262006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 26 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Belgrade, (AGERPRES), 26/3/1980--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party, paid a visit of friendship to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Presidium of the CC of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

During his visit, Virgil Cazacu had an interview with Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY, when he conveyed a warm salute to the Presidium of the CC of the LCY, as well as wishes of speedy recovery to President Josip Broz Tito, on behalf of the Executive Political Committee, of Nicol[illegible]usescu personally. Thanking for the salute and wishes conveyed, Dusan Dragosavac addressed greetings as well as best wishes of success to the Romanian Communist Party, to the Romanian people, on behalf of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY and of President Josip Broz Tito.

During the interview, which passed in an atmosphere of warm, comradely friendship, satisfaction was expressed at the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties and countries that witness successful development. The wish was expressed of acting jointly for the steady development and deepening of the Romanian-Yugoslav collaboration in the spirit of the agreements reached during the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito.

At the same time, opinions were exchanged on some issues of the current international life.

Virgil Cazacu also had talks with Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY, when opinions were exchanged on some aspects of the international situation, as well as of the communist and working-class movement.

Attending the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of full comradely understanding, were Vlado Ianzic, executive secretary of the CC of the LCY, as well as Nicolae Mihai, Romania's ambassador in Belgrade.

MOSCOW REACTION TO BANI-SADR 'ANTI-SOVIET' REMARKS NOTED

LD262303 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2115 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 26, (TANJUG)--Moscow today vehemently reacted to the latest statement of Iranian President Bani-Sadr who, in the interpretation here, spoke from an explicitly anti-Soviet position in an interview to a Lebanese newspaper. According to the comments by Moscow press, radio and television, Bani-Sadr deliberately misrepresented the history of Soviet-Iranian relations in saying that the Soviet Union remains a threat to Iran.

In reiterating Moscow's earlier statements that it is resolutely against interference in the internal affairs of Iran, PRAVDA, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA and Central Radio and Television stress that the two countries have traditional relations of good neighbourliness, and note at the same time that anti-Soviet statements by leading figures in Tehran are becoming "more and more frequent".

In this connection, it can be noted that the critical remarks regarding Tehran are here also increasingly severer and more frequent. According to this statistics, the latest is Moscow's third objection to the president of Iran.

Writing in the similar vein, the Moscow PRAVDA today al o addresses severe objections to Pakistan's President Ziaul Haq, charging that he schemes with Washington and assists the "counterrevolution" in Afghanistan. The press here has ignored Pakistan's invitation for Soviet representatives to tour the Afghan-Pakistani border and see for themselves that Islamabad does not assist the opponents of the regime in Kabul. Moscow keeps claiming that the U.S. performs--via Pakistan and with the assistance of China--"outside interference" in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

From the latest polemical texts--in which heads of Soviet southern neighbours are not spared objections, either--it can be clearly seen that the vehement reaction here can be traced to the interpretation of the Afghan crisis, (i.e.) the severe criticism of the Soviet military intervention. Observers here increasingly have the impression that Moscow's polemic "scissors" are more and more opening and no longer aim at the West and China alone, but at the southern neighbours as well.

REPORT ON SFRY ASSEMBLY FEDERAL CHAMBER SESSION

LD262138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1046 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Under the chairmanship of Stana Tomasevic-Arnesen, the delegates of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber today approved the report on the work of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] over the last 2 years, and the assessments contained in the exposition delivered by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the FEC.

In a lengthy debate, the delegates stressed that during this period the FEC successfully realized its constitutional function and, by its work, made a vital contribution to the realization of the tasks of the SFRY delegate assembly. The chamber adopted conclusions emphasizing that the FEC has, within the framework of its competence as established by the constitution, fulfilled broad, complex and very responsible duties. The FEC has also considerably facilitated our country's successful activity in the world arena, in conditions of exacerbated international relations, and has contributed to the affirmation of the basic principled standpoints and principles of the SFRY's foreign policy.

During this period the FEC devoted considerable attention to realizing the stabilization policy, it was stated in the conclusions. A series of measures in economic policy and in other spheres of social life have been undertaken. However, these measures have sometimes not produced the expected results, because, among other things, they were not adopted at the correct time. The conclusions point out that certain basic systemic decisions are only slowly applied. Income-based relations are being established too slowly and work on adopting the remaining laws regulating relations in social reproduction has also been slowed down.

The FEC made an important contribution in developing the system of federal legislature and a new legal system, the conclusions state. More must be done in the near future to elaborate and promote the legal system, primarily from the standpoint of rationalization.

The Federal Chamber delegates supported the FEC's assessments concerning the state of security, protection of the constitutional order, public security and the work of the security organs and services, and also activity in this sphere.

The high degree of security in our country is an expression of the political stability of our socialist self-managing society, of the full affirmation of nonalined foreign policy and of the increasing authority enjoyed by Yugoslavia in the world, it is stressed in the conclusions.

Stana Tomasevic-Arnesen, president of the Federal Chamber, in connection with a debate on the report of the work of the FEC, said that regular submission of reports is a requirement and condition in the realization of the constitutional function of political control exerted by the SFRY Assembly over the work of executive and administrative organs. The report shows that in drawing up proposals and realizing the policy of the SFRY Assembly, the FEC was guided by the standpoints of the ICY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency, particularly where economic stabilization policy is concerned. Taking part in the debate on the work of the FEC were delegates Eva Naglic (Slovenia), Nijaz Dizdarevic (Bosnia-Hercegovina), Eduard Cencic, (Croatia), Velimir Tanevski (Macedonia), Sreten Penezic (Serbia), Dusan Rakovac (Croatia) and Miodrag Zecivic (Serbia).

The delegates adopted a law on protection of SFRY citizens temporarily employed in foreign countries. This regulates all forms and cases of departure by our citizens to temporarily work in foreign countries. The rights and duties of the workers concerned are also regulated.

The norms of this regulation state that in the future no one will be able to mediate in the employment of our citizens in foreign countries unless health, pension and disability insurance is guaranteed. This also relates to family health protection, labor protection, accommodation, defense proceedings in court and other rights. To sum up, unless basic protection is guaranteed, no social subject has the right to become involved in departure of our citizens for temporary work in foreign countries.

The basic point in this is that our citizens temporarily employed in foreign countries constitute an indissoluble part of Yugoslav society and of our working class. Hence the obligation of all social factors to make efforts to maintain and strengthen the links with the homeland of this category of citizens are derived.

It is also important that the regulations of the new law extend to all three forms of protection regarding the departure, sojourn and return of our citizens from temporary work in foreign countries. Involved here, among other things, is the creation of conditions for their gradual return and employment in our country.

The law encompases many other questions, such as child allowance, the right of workers and members of their family to education, the right to preschool upbringing and education of children and young people in their native language, and the right to a cultural, enjoyable and sporting life, and so forth.

The law also contains the obligation for the unification of all expert matters concerned with the education and upbringing of preschool and schoolchildren and young people and workers temporarily employed in foreign countries. This task will in the future be carried out by the Federal Bureau for Employment Affairs.

Continuing the session, the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber adopted the decisions on the main directions of action concerning the implementation of the decisions of the sixth conference of heads of states or government of the nonalined countries in Havana.

The decisions state that the struggle for the application of the decisions of the sixth conference "is becoming even more responsible in the conditions of the present dangerous exacerbation of the international situation and of the threat to detente, conditions resulting from the global confrontation of the great powers and blocked competition, the application of the policy of expansion of spheres of influence and fait accompli, attacks on the independence and territorial integrity of sovereign states, particularly nonalined states, and a continuation of the arms race.

"In these conditions, consistent application of the decisions of the Sixth conference offers prospects for a way out of the present crisis, for an improvement in the international atmosphere and for genuine settlement of key international problems."

The decisions then enumerate the main directions of action on the part of the nonalined countries as contained in the documents of the sixth conference. In the third section of the decisions the assembly puts forward the following conclusions and recommendations:

"1. The realization of the decisions of the sixth conference of heads of state or government of the nonalined countries, with regard to the number of areas they encompass and with regard to our constitutional and political system, assumes the further constant commitment of our entire social community from basic and other organizations of associated labor (including cooperatives), banks, chambers of economy, self-management interest communities, socio-political organizations and socio-political communities from the municipalities through the republics and autonomous provinces through to the federation. It is therefore incumbent upon all organs, organizations and individuals to advocate--in international economic, political, cultural, scientific and other relations with organs and organizations in foreign countries--the realization of the program of the SFRY's activity as derived from the decisions of the sixth conference of nonalined countries. Individual organizing, mutual coordination and agreement-making on the part of factors of international cooperation in the SFRY is the essential condition for the successful fulfillment of the program and tasks in this sphere.

"2. All factors of international activity in the SFRY will work out programs of activity in their area of work in accordance with their constitutional and legal competence, and will undertake active measures to realize these programs. The FEC program on the realization of tasks deriving from the decisions and recommendations of the sixth conference of heads of state or government of the nonalined countries, and the program of activity in the Yugoslav economic chamber and general associations regarding the implementation of the decision of the sixth conference of heads of state or government of the nonalined countries provide the framework for the elaboration of such programs.

"3. The assemblies of socio-political communities, primarily the assemblies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces (?are called upon) to undertake measures for the successful implementation of the decisions of the sixth conference of heads of states or government of the nonalined countries.

"4. In the preparations of the annual, medium- and long-term plans of social development, which are currently in progress, account is to be taken of the basic tasks deriving from the documents of the sixth conference of the nonalined countries so that the maximum involvement of the economy may be attained and economic cooperation with developing countries, as an important factor of our own development, may be promoted by realistic assessment of the interest and opportunities and by adopting the appropriate measures. The participation of the nonalined and developing countries in the SFRY's economic relations with foreign countries is to be increased, with the aim of insuring that at the end of the medium-term plan for Yugoslavia's socioeconomic development in the 1981-85 period these countries have a share of at least 25 percent in the SFRY's total economic exchange with foreign countries.

"5. It is recommended that all factors of international activity in the SFRY undertake measures to benefit and to involve to a greater degree scientific institutes and organizations to play a greater part in implementing the program of action of the sixth conference of heads of states or government of the nonalined countries in Havana.

"Programs of scientific and other institutes should be pooled and coordinated so as to monitor, research and analyze further trends in the nonalined movement within the framework of trends in international relations. Measures should be undertaken to resolve the material and financial, cadre and other problems of scientific work to stimulate broader (?cooperation between) scientific institutions and associated labor. Within this framework cooperation between scientific institutions and the international center for management of publicly-owned enterprises in developing countries should be strengthened.

"6. It is incumbent upon the FEC to obtain all necessary information and data from federal institutions for the adoption of programs of action for implementing the decisions of the sixth conference, and to organize integrated, constant and timely disclosure of information on the implementation of these decisions to all factors of international activity in the SFRY.

"7. Special effort must be made in all those spheres of the program of action for mutual cooperation between the nonalined countries for which the SFRY has obligated (?to be one of the coordinating countries), and actions are to be initiated leading to genuine settlements and contributing to strengthening cooperation. With this aim in view, the competent federal organs [words indistinct] and activities in these spheres.

"8. SFRY preparations for the special session of the UN General Assembly, which will be concerned with establishing a new international economic order, global negotiations and the third UN decade concerning the strategy of development, involve all organs and organizations in keeping with their competences. The platforms for these international conferences and programs of action will be considered by the working bodies of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly within the framework of their duties. By their activities at conferences of the nonalined and developing countries and in the work of various organs and agencies of the United Nations, the SFRY representatives are obliged to contribute to a consistent application of the decisions of the sixth conference.

"9. Further activity is necessary by all factors of international activity in the SFRY in order to implement 'the conclusions of the SFRY Assembly on economic cooperation between the SFRY and the developing countries and the economic decisions of the fifth conference of the heads of state or government of the nonalined countries in Colombo.' These conclusions also contribute in the greatest possible measure to the implementation of the decisions of the sixth conference of the heads of state or goverment in Havana as regards mutual relations between the SFRY and the developing countries.

"The Federal Chamber and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces will consider the implementation of decisions of the sixth conference of the heads of states or government of the nonalined countries at least once a year. The chambers will consider the platforms for the SFRY international activity in individual fields which are important for the implementation of decisions of the sixth conference. The chambers oblige all its working bodies to take part, within the framework of their competence, in determining and implementing the program of the SFRY activity, following the implementation of the program and, if necessary, proposing the adoption of corresponding acts by the SFRY Assembly and other measures."

These conclusions were also adopted by the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

Explaining the proposed (?conclusions) on foreign policy of the chamber, delegate Boris Kraljevic emphasized that the proposed text was basically the result of the joint work of the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries and the Committee for Foreign Affairs and of thorough discussions held by the Federal Executive Council, the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, the self-managing interest community for economic relations with foreign countries and others.

Kraljevic said that the sixth conference had reaffirmed the basic principles and aims of the movement as regards a new system of international relations, against all imperialist and colonialist forces and all forms of domination. The affirmation of principles of independence and democratic ways, defense of sovereignty and rights to free development, against interference and pressure, is of central importance. Only an independent movement which is not a reserve of someone else's policy, which knows what it is and what it is not, which knows not only what it is fighting against but also why it is fighting, and which makes a free choice can play an historic role. This is why there are attacks on this most important dimension of the movement--on independence because it represents a precondition for its rise and importance.

Ali Sukrija was elected chairman of the Committee for the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia awards. Munir Mesihovic was elected chairman of the commission which will prepare a law on the bases of socioeconomic relations in the field of management of expanded reproduction resources.

Djuranovic on Commitment to Nonalinement

LD216258 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1113 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 26 (TANJUG)--The latest developments have reaffirmed that independent, non-aligned and socialist Yugoslavia is a significant factor of peace in the world and that it has an active and constructive role in international relations. The great contribution made by Yugoslavia and President Tito to the struggle for a better and more just world is well-known and has received general recognition. All this shows the firm position of Yugoslavia and the great respect it enjoys in the world, Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic said in his address at today's joint session of the two chambers of the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

Djuranovic cautioned that the present-day world is facing a severe aggravation of big-power and bloc rivalry for spheres of influence. The widening of the gap between developed and developing countries and the strengthening of pressures of imperialism, hegemony, exploitation and foreign domination. All this (for example, the events in Afghanistan and the gulf and Indian Ocean regions, as well as other similar crisis points) increasingly jeopardize the aspirations of peoples and countries for independence and unimpeded development.

Djuranovic assesses this as an evident confirmation that detente, reduced to relations between the blocs or big powers, does not provide the prospect of peace in the world. Crises can be justly and lastingly solved only by respecting the principles of the U.N. Charter.

The majority of mankind is vitally interested in peace, in preserving security, in peaceful coexistence and in the new system of international political and economic relations, free of bloc divisions. The policy of non-alignment greatly contributes to this, as it encourages and mobilizes all democratic, peace-loving and freedom-loving forces in the world to persevere in the struggle for a relaxation of tensions and for strengthening peace, the Yugoslav premier stressed. Urging intensified efforts by all countries and the overall international community to create conditions for a revival of the policy of detente in the world, Djuranovic assessed the messages recently sent by President Tito to Brezhnev, Carter and statesmen of some other countries as serving this goal.

Perhaps more than ever before, the active and constructive engagement of every country is indispensable in the present international situation.

Yugoslavia attaches great importance to the coming conference on the non-proliferation of nuclear armament and urges the realization of the proposal of the U.N. 33rd session and the sixth non-aligned summit on proclaiming the 80's the second decade of disarmament.

Concerned with the general aggravation of the international situation, Yugoslavia is investing great efforts, both in relations with each country participant of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation and within the group of non-aligned European countries, for fundamental and comprehensive preparations for the forthcoming European conference Madrid meeting in order to ensure the conference positive results. Cooperation among non-aligned Mediterranean countries and their active participation in the European Conference on Security and Cooperation can contribute significantly to the promotion of relations in the entire region, Djuranovic said.

For this reason, the fact that the Middle East crisis remains unresolved and that Israel is showing unabating aggressiveness and a tendency to prevent a comprehensive and just solution to the crisis must arouse concern. On the other hand, increasing international recognition of the P.L.O. as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people is particularly encouraging.

Djuranovic stressed that Yugoslavia has with great enthusiasm welcomed the new, great victory of the people's liberation and anti-colonial revolution in the south of Africa--the victory of the people of Zimbabwe.

Speaking about Yugoslavia's relations with other countries, the Yugoslav premier stressed that Yugoslavia consistently adheres to its commitment not to develop its cooperation with one country or a group of countries at the expense of other countries and its relations with them.

Djuranovic assessed Yugoslavia's relations with the Soviet Union as developing successfully on the well-known principles of the joint Belgrade and Moscow declaration. In the recent mutual exchange of messages between Presidents Tito and Brezhnev the mutual wish was stressed to continue along this path in all fields.

Djuranovic assessed Yugoslavia's relations with the United States as developing favourably in recent years. In the messages recently exchanged, both President Tito and President Carter urge a continuation of this process.

With mutual visits by President Tito to China and Premier Hua Guofeng to Yugoslavia, Yugoslavia and China have established firm foundations of developed relations. The two countries' cooperation has since been developing favourably.

In its relations with neighboring countries, Yugoslavia is led by the same principles it adheres to as a non-aligned country in international áfairs. Yugoslavia wants the Balkan region to become an example of cooperation among countries and peoples such as which will introduce the positive elements of overcoming divisions and differences into broader European relations, Yugoslav Premier Djuranovic said.

International Situation, Defense Discussed

AU262050 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 26 Mar 80 AU

[Slavoljub Slijepcevic and Dusan Mitic report on session of the SFRY Assembly in Belgrade on 26 March]

[Excerpt] Following the report by Veselin Djuranovic, both chambers of the assembly held a discussion during which the delegates adopted the report of the Federal Executive Council. Nijaz Dizdarevic, Bosnia-Hercegovina delegate to the Federal Chamber, appraised as beneficial the fact that the president of the Federal Executive Council outlined the basic views on the international situation and the directions of our foreign political activity at this time.

[Begin Dizdarevic recording] I particularly want to express my support for the emphatic statement of the aspiration and intention made by the president of the government, the aspiration of our country to cooperate with all countries on the basis of the principles of independence [Dizdarevic corrects himself] to most comprehensively cooperate with all countries on the basis of the principles of independence, mutual respect, noninterference, and mutual interest regardless of differences or similarities in social systems and regardless of differences in views on some international problems. That is in the interest of our country but also in the interest of peace and international cooperation.

It was necessary for the president of the Federal Executive Council to state the basic views on the international situation and the directions of our foreign political actions precisely at this time of aggravated international situation because, as always happens in similar situations, there have appeared candidates--as a component part of all confrontations--in various parts of the world, ready to interpret our policy, naturally, from the viewpoint of their own interests and then either to support or attack the incorrectly presented policy. We well know the aspiration to draw Yugoslavia into confrontations is an aspiration that objectively represents pressure--which we must reject--to change our principles and views and our policy of independence and nonalignment. And in this connection some of the interpreters and critics of our policy do not shrink even from the most common slanders and lies and even the most perfidious imputations, striving even to present our every action or view at this time as being in favor of one power in the confrontation and as opposing another power. It is in that way that our agreement with the EEC and our stance on Afghanistan and all other views that we have adopted in this period have been interpreted. [end recording]

Eduard Cencic, delegate from Croatia, said that in the recent period significant results have been achieved in developing all-people's defense and the strengthening of our country's defense capability.

[Begin Cencic recording] The systematic and constant training of citizens and working people and their preparation for their tasks in all elements of the all-people's defense system must be pointed out among the very important results achieved in the country's defense preparations. Our social community has created the material and other necessary conditions for the timely development and preparation of its own industry of arms and military equipment and has provided the resources for equipping the armed forces with the most modern equipment. Despite the difficulties that have appeared in the material development of the society the orientation to strengthening the defense armed forces and [words indistinct] sources has been accorded priority and unconditional support of all working people and all peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

What is important in the all-people's defense is to insure that all the subjective factors involved be prepared and organized to perform the entrusted tasks in good time and completely. For this reason a more even development of all elements of all-people's defense is one of the most important tasks. [end recording]

PULJA REPORTS TO SFRY CHAMBER ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD262356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1142 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the Assembly of Yugoslavia today adopted a law on funds to alleviate the consequences of the catastrophic earthquake in Montenegro. The law provides for funds amounting to 53,637,000,000 dinars.

Under the chairmanship of Zoran Polic the delegates discussed the economic trends at the beginning of this year. The introductory report on this was submitted by Imer Pulja, secretary of the Federal Secretariat for Markets and General Economic Affairs.

In connection with the adoption of the law on Montenegro, Milivoje Stijovic, chairman of the delegation of the Montenegro Assembly in this chamber, emphasized that the adoption of this law represents a reaffirmation of the principle on which our community is based: the principle of solidarity, mutual understanding and agreement.

Imer Pulja, federal secretary for markets and general economic affairs, submitted the introductory report on the economic trends at the beginning of this year, with special reference to the problems of the balance of payments.

Emphasizing that the effort of the whole of our society to achieve economic stabilization represents the basic feature of economic life at the beginning of this year, Imer Pulja said that no definitive and reliable assessment could be made about the economic trends at the beginning of this year because 3 months is too short a period. However, it is possible to note that unfavorable trends from last year still continue to burden the economic situation, although there are indications of positive changes in certain sectors. This applies to exports, which in 2.5 months increased in real terms by one-fourth. It is especially important that exports are dynamically increasing towards convertible areas, considering that in the past 3 years our exports to those areas stagnated, Imer Pulja said.

According to available information, willingness to invest is weakening and in the forthcoming period this could lighten the investment balance. The pace of industrial production in the first 2 months has been within the limits of planned increase, while the production of reproduction materials continues to lag behind.

Emphasizing that the economic situation continues to be very complex, Imer Pulja said that the rise in prices is exceptionally high. In the first 2 months alone some 60 percent of the price increase for industrial products envisaged for the entire year has been taken up. The cost of living has increased by half of the expected rise. This could endanger the implementation of the pricing policy and adversely affect the implementation of major aims of economic policy for this year.

The balance of payments is the basic problem as regards favorable and long-term development, Pulja went on to say. Although in recent years the overall dependence of our economy on imports has not actually increased, the problem of this dependence is very acute because of essentially changed relationship of prices in the international exchange.

The adverse effects of increased import prices cannot be compensated by increased exports. Of the total planned deficit in this year's balance of payments, amounting to $2 billion, 90 percent is due to increased prices of oil and imported reproduction material. Because of this, and in spite of high exports, the problem of the deficit is getting larger rather than smaller.

The Federal Executive Council has offered to change the projected balance of payments as a basis for coordination, proposing a further increase in exports and special measures to economize on imports. In addition, measures have been taken to adopt a program of saving as regards oil derivatives, Pulja continued, adding that the Federal Executive Council will lead a realistic policy designed to encourage more exports.

Speaking about the negative phenomena and sharp relations in the balance of payments, Imer Pulja pointed out that the phenomenon of various forms of price extortion is widespread. Individual organizations of associated labor are temporarily suspending deliveries of goods and making special charges at the customers' expense, which lead to price increases overlooked in the statistics.

These and other disturbances on the market and in reproduction can only be overcome by resolute action by associated labor and its associations, and also by all social forces to build income relations on the basis of the law on associated labor, Pulja said, adding that the Federal Executive Council, in cooperation with the republican and provincial organs, will attentively follow the present economic trends and propose appropriate measures for the implementation of the envisaged policy.

It was concluded that the discussion on economic trends should continue in the working bodies of the chamber. At the end of the session a program of work of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces was also adopted.

SFRY COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP 'FUNCTIONS REGULARLY'

AU261902 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 22 Mar 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Iztok Razdrih and Anton Rupnik report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 21 March--At an introductory seminar in Ljubljana the Presidium of the Slovene Republican SAWP Conference informed activists of the Socialist Alliance on its appraisal of the social, political and security situation in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the SFRY (Mitja Ribicic, president of the SAWP Republican Conference, spoke on this), on efforts for and tasks of economic stabilization (Vlado Klemencic, vice president of the SAWP Republican Conference, submitted a report on this topic), on the progress of preparations for constitutional changes in the federation and the republic (Milan Kucan, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, reported on this) and on the successes and tasks of activists in further asserting and developing the social role of the SAWP (a report was submitted by Milos Prosenc, secretary of the SAWP Republican Conference).

Proceeding from the formulated appraisal (of the presidiums of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia and the SAWP Republican Conference) that the security situation in Slovenia and all Yugoslavia in the first months of this year has shown that the Yugoslav revolution is withstanding the test of firmness, permanence and continuity even under the complicated international and internal conditions.

Mitja Ribicic especially pointed out to the SAWP activists that in Yugoslavia for some time now we have been solving all problems in the absence of the president of the republic from political work, because his illness hinders him in the performance of his duties, and that during that time the entire serious world press has realized that Yugoslavia is a firm community. After the difficult years of the national liberation struggle we have now also won in a similar way the struggle for the presentation to the world of the whole truth about Yugoslavia's socialism and independent and nonalined policy. Only the obdurate rightist and dogmatist left circles still continue to try to cover that truth with propaganda.

Because all organs of collective leadership in Yugoslavia are functioning regularly and because even many conservative governments have been compelled to discard the reservations they maintained for many years toward the Yugoslav state and social firmness, the extremist terrorist emigre groups have especially suffered a heavy blow and they are now attacking those governments accusing them of allegedly "associating themselves" with Yugoslavia, Ribicic said. He pointed out that the fact that in Slovenia we have regulated the relations between the self-managing society and the religious communities has proven to be extraordinarily important for our firmness.

The success of the stabilization efforts will depend in many ways on the extent to which the socialist forces organized in their front will be active in the basic and other organizations of associated labor, in local communities and in other self-managing communities. It is primarily there where it is necessary to encourage stabilization efforts and prevent any rigid bureaucratic performance of stabilization tasks, Vladimir Klemencic, vice president of the SAWP Republican Conference, said in his report on economic stabilization and the tasks of the SAWP. The bureaucratic and administrative solutions for social problems and the leveling approach to solving those problems are inefficient and have a bad effect on the disposition and readiness of the people to tackle difficulties. The action in itself demands sacrifices and there is no need to make it more difficult with these methods and attitudes.

But all this requires an increased volume of political work of the socialist alliance and of other forces of social awareness in this period.

Milan Kucan reported that in the coordination of proposals for constitutional changes in the federation there are still quite a few different concepts both about President Tito's initiative on strengthening collective work and responsibility and about the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on how the appropriate constitutional amendments should be prepared. Some are still of the opinion that deeper and more thorough changes should be made both in the composition of the Federal Executive Council and in the assembly organs and elsewhere, whereas others believe that no changes should be made in the basic system-related constitutional solutions but that only adaptations should be made and that only the term of office of the key sociopolitical officials should be limited and that even this should not be limited across the board to 1 or 2 years for all; it should be left instead to the republics and communes to find their own suitable solutions in accordance with their own cadre and other conditions. The latter view is approximately the view advocated by the Slovene delegates in the federal constitutional commission. Kucan also said that the Slovene sociopolitical leadership believes that in any case, after the draft constitutional amendments are prepared late this summer, public discussions lasting several months should be held.

SAWP OFFICIAL REACTS TO CRITICISM OF COLLECTIVE WORK INITIATIVE

AU261737 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[N. Papic report on statement by Kolj Siroka, vice president of the SAWPY Federal Conference--place and date not given]

[Excerpts] Certain views, expressed in the form of speculation, on whether in some communities the 1-year term for president or chairman should not be introduced, allegedly because of the shortage of people who could assume these functions, have been recently heard in the discussions on implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility. Likewise, certain speculation also appears on whether the initiative is to be applied in all the communities and in all the organs and organizations in the course of the present election term or whether to wait for the next party congresses or delegate elections to be held in 1982.

"What in fact is at stake?" we asked Kolj Siroka, vice president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, who was involved in the working group drafting the document on the SAWP tasks in implementing Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility and who explained the document at the federal conference session when it was adopted.

Unacceptable Behavior

I think that the initiativ[e] contains a very clear position on the 1-year term of the presidents or chairman fro[m] he commune up to the federation. The positions on this are very clear in the docu[ments] of the League of Communists, other sociopolitical organizations and the SAWP. As to the presidents of the executive organs and secretaries of executive bodies of sociopolitical organizations, the decision is for a 2-year term. We have made that clear in society, and of those who now introduce some speculation and their specific needs, I think that they do not speak about their needs but something else.

Therefore there can be no exceptions. On[e] cannot follow one line of reasoning in regulating our society and system in the federation, another in the republic and a third in the commune, when fundamental positions are [at] stake. This is a uniform political system, based on the power of the working peop[le].

Cadre Potential

Therefore, now, at a time when some people are thinking about individual exceptions from the fundamental positions of the initiative, it should be clearly seen who is in favor of them and who is requesting them. Is this the opinion of the people, of our sociopolitical organizations and their forums, headed by the League of Communists, or is it the opinion of individuals and groups who wish in this way to run things in the old fashion and who succumb to it? One need not hide the fact that such opinions exist. But I think that we have had enough discussion, that there has been enough patience and explanations and that it is time to draw clear lines. We cannot accept behavior where on the one hand a position is applauded but then on the other hand the position is concretely and essentially thwarted. I believe that one must in fact say that this is resistance to a consistent realization of the initiative, or at least lagging or vacillation.

What does it mean, for instance, when here and there one hears views that there exist communes in which the cadre situation is such that it is difficult to find a new president? Or that in some situations one should repeat the term of some presidents consecutively, even in the federation?

The present development of our entire society--political, cultural-educational and material in all the communities, in all the peoples and nationalities--has created sufficient cadre potential among the workers, among youth and among women. Therefore it is a matter of trust in the working people and peoples and nationalities and of their equal rights and equal duties.

KURTOVIC PROPOSED FOR PRESIDENT OF SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE

LD261304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1148 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The session of the SAWPY Federal Conference, which has been convened for 21 April, will mark the end of preparations for the SAWPY's transfer to the collective method of work and responsibility. The delegates will verify the composition of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium and will carry out elections for the president and secretary of the federal conference.

In consultations in the republics and provinces and in federal organs and organizations, agreement has been reached to propose Todo Kurtovic for the post of president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, and Istvan Rajcan as secretary.

At the same session the president of the conference for questions of the social position of women of Yugoslavia will be elected. Agreement has been reached to propose Vjera Kovacevic for this function.

The federal conference delegates will also review the topical political situation and will set out the tasks of this, the most mass sociopolitical organization, on this level.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY ADOPTS PROVINCIAL BUDGET; OFFICIALS ELECTED

LD261652 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Pristina--The budget of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo for this year will amount to more than 7 billion dinars. About 3 billion dinars will be spent on financing education and on the development of the material basis of social activities; a fair proportion of the sum will be spent on aiding Kosovo work organizations which suffered flood damage last autumn. This year's Kosovo budget--which is 28.5 percent greater than last year's--created the opportunity for the material position of all branches of social activities, which have in recent years seen an accelerated development in this province, to be improved.

These are the most important "articles" of the law on the Kosovo budget which was today adopted by the delegates of all three chambers of the provincial assembly, and which was expounded by Djemsit Durici, provincial secretary for finance.

Noting that this document sums up the improvement of the system of financing social reproduction, concerning which more than 20 legal acts have been passed in Kosovo last year and during the first months of this year, Djemsit Durici stressed that when this document was drawn up, particular attention was devoted to working out the most rational possible limits for expenditure of funds, and to analyzing social activity difficulties.

The budget law, like the law on additional municipal funds, which was also adopted today, puts into concrete form the policy which, according to Durici, is wholly in accordance with the striving for stabilization and with the strengthening of the accumulative capacity of the Kosovo economy. The tax rate applicable to the Kosovo Assembly has been reduced by 50 percent.

Taxes on trading and entertainment costs are more rigorous and appropriations from the economy are considerably lessened. This should have the effect of lessening the burden on the economy and of strengthening its reproductive and accumulative capacity.

The provincial secretary for finance pointed out, however, that in addition to an evident increase in allocations for social activity, there remain a considerable number of unresolved problems which have accumulated over previous years because of the weak economic stren of the province. It is true that the social superstructure in Kosovo in previous ; , of the current medium-term period has undergone strong growth, but it has stil ,ot attained the level guaranteeing equal conditions with all republics and with Vojvodina. The delegates pointed out the need for further assistance from the broader social community, the need to find internal reserves, improved rational utilization of funds and investments, and also for higher quality services, exchange of labor and increased labour productivity.

At separate sessions of all chambers of the Kosovo Assembly several legal acts and other documents were adopted.

At a joint session, chaired by President Dusan Ristic, the delegates appointed Rustem Bejta, member of the Provincial Executive Council as provincial secretary for labor; and appointed Rifat Osmani, lecturer at the law faculty in Pristina as judge for the Kosovo Constitutional Court.

MONTENEGRIN LEAGUE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD241654 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Titograd--The Montenegrin LC Central Committee and its Presidium will this year devote particular attention to resolving economic problems in the republic and to questions of economic stabilization; drawing up and adopting development plans for the forthcoming period; adopting new and realizing established systemic decisions, particularly in the spheres of socioeconomic activity; and also to questions concerning the redevelopment of areas suffering from the earthquake. This was stressed at today's session of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee held under the chairmanship of Vojo Srzentic. A Central Committee orientation work program for this year was adopted.

Speaking about the complex tasks which lie ahead this year with regard to the realization of the socioeconomic system, Vuko Vukadinovic, secretary of the Presidium of the Montengrin LC Central Committee drew attention to various forms of opposition which are in evidence in the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations, to slowness in agreement-making, and to lack of readiness on the part of certain individuals to make a thorough and critical review of disputed issues, which is often the result of technocratic usurpation and monopolies. Individual problems, he said, cannot be successfully settled without more determined ideological and political confrontation with such phenomena and those responsible for them.

The security of the Central Committee and its Presidium in successfully implementing all the sets tasks will certainly be facilitated by the addenda and amendments to the operating procedure for the Central Committee's work which were adopted at today's session.

The Central Committee also adopted today instructions on the functioning and forms of organization of the Montenegrin LC in the conditions of an all-people's defensive war. As stressed by Vukola Vasiljevic, executive secretary in the Presidium of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee, this document is an integral part of the wide-ranging activity and measures which the Montenegrin LC undertook after its seventh congress to prepare itself for operation in the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. It is also the result of the League of Communists' striving to develop and realize in practice the concept of the broadest possible level of organization, training and participation on the part of all social factors in all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The delegation of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee to the SAWP Republican Conference was elected at today's session.

MAMULA CONGRATULATES UNITS AT TRAINING CENTER

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[Text] Belgrade--In connection with 26 March, the Day of the Armored Units Training Center, Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, has sent the soldiers, cadets, officers and civilian personnel serving at the Yugoslav People's Army Armored Units Training Center the following telegram:

"Dear Comrades, in connection with the Day of the Armored Units Training Center, I am sending you congratulations and comradely soldierly greetings. In following your work so far and the successes which you have achieved in training and educating numerous and various cadres of armored and mechanized units, as well as in the further creative realization of the concept of all-people's defense and the elaboration of the doctrine of all-people's defense war, it can be noted with satisfaction that the officer and soldier structure of your center has carried out all its tasks responsibly and in a disciplined and devoted manner. The results achieved in the consolidation of moral and political unity, along with the continuous nurturing of the traditions of the national liberation war, represent a major contribution to the defense capability of our armed forces and of our self-managing socialist community, and for this I pay you special tribute.

"In the future work, comrades, you are expected to continue with undiminished working enthusiasm the work concerned with the education and training of cadres of your service, with the consolidation of brotherhood and unity of nations and nationalities, with the deepening and strengthening of ties between the people and the army, and with the creative application of the conept of all-people's defense. By carrying out these tasks you will contribute most directly to the further building up and consolidation of the defense capability of Tito's nonalined, self-managing and Socialist Yugoslavia.

"Dear comrades, let the glorious traditions of the units and members of your service in the course of the national liberation war and in the post-war reconstruction of our army be a continuous source of inspiration. I wish you even greater success in your future work."

BRIEFS

VOJVODINA FOOD EXPORTS--This year, Vojvodina plans to export food worth $500 million. Of the 510,000 tons of sugar produced this year, Vojvodina has already exported 80,000 tons of sugar and if all 110,000 hectares are sown with sugar beets as planned, then Vojvodina will be able to export another 200,000 tons of sugar before the end of the year. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Mar 80 p 1 AU]